The Pacific.

Office, in Armory Hall, 3rd Story, South-East | "FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE—WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY." | Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.

VOLUME III. | SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854. | NUMBER 25.

THE PACIFIC:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

INDEPENDENT OF SECT OR PARTY.

J. W. DOUGLAS, Editor and Proprietor.

Office in Armory Hall, 3rd story, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.

Office of Publication, at 151 Clay street, (3d story) 3 doors East of Montgomery street.

TERMS.

For one year, by mail, ... $5 00

" six months, ... 3 00

PAYMENT ALWAYS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

To individuals or companies who pay in advance for five copies, a sixth will be sent gratis.

Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

Also, every variety of Book and Job Printing neatly executed.

WHITTON, TOWNE & CO., PRINTERS,

EXCELSIOR OFFICE,

No. 151 Clay Street, third door below Montgomery.

POETRY.

For The Pacific.

Sabbath at Sea.

Lightly o'er the sleeping ocean
 Falls the dawn of Sabbath day;
Mists and clouds in wild commotion
 Glide, like distant sails, away;
O'er the dark expanse of waters
 Rays of cheering sunlight roll,
Like the light of Hope and Mercy
 Beaming on the christian's soul!

Winds and waves have ceased from conflict,
 Night has hushed the raging storm
On the ocean's tranquil bosom
 Mirrored seems Jehovah's form;
Voice's of the Sabbath morning
 Still the tumult of the sea
As the mild tones of the Savior
 Calmed the waves of Galilee.

It is even—and in ocean
 Sinks the fiery orb to rest
As a weary child at evening
 Seeks a loving mother's breast;
So sweet vesper bells are peeling
 O'er the sea in mellow chime
Spirit notes of holier feeling
 Whisper prayers of evening time

Starry isles of light come drifting
 From the dark depths of the sky
And the Southern Cross is lifting
 Its grand emblem up on high
Gazing on that holy symbol,
 Earth worn spirits soar away
Seeking rest awhile in Heaven
 With the dying Sabbath day

J. SWETT

Christian Liberty in the use of the beautiful.

In an age in which men more and more feel the duty of employing their strength and their wealth for the education of their fellows, it becomes a question of supreme moment to what extent a Christian man may surround himself *with embellishments* and luxuries of beauty.

There be many who would walk through a noble gallery of paintings with an accusing conscience, repeating to themselves, with poignant sincerity, the hollow words of the old traitor, when the alabaster box of precious ointment was poured upon His head, "To what purpose is this *waste?* Why was it not sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?"

Nor is the self-accusation lessened when one perceives that elegance and luxury are most often employed as a shining barrier, built up between the cultured and the vulgar—the barrier around a *class* more impenetrable than the conventional distinctions of artificial nobility. For no customs of law or usage have such force as those which spring from the soul's own living consciousness of *difference and superiority*.

Many earnest men, therefore, have associated embellishments with selfishness, and forswear them as a part of their fealty to Benevolence.

It seems to me that God has ordained a usefulness of the beautiful, as much as of knowledge, of skill, of labor, and of benevolence. Is wealth allowable, if one will employ it benevolently? Is philosophy allowable, if one will apply it to the uses of men? Is scholarship virtuous, if it be a treasure held in trust for all kinds of ignorance? Is skill right, if employed to promote the human weal? And why is not the possession of architectural beauty, of art-treasures, of garden beauty, of landscape beauty, if held conscientiously amenable to the law of usefulness?

Society grows, as trees do, by rings.—There are innumerable circles formed, with mutual attractions. The lowest section feels and emulates that which is next above; *that* circle is aspiring to the level next above *it*. This one, in its turn, is attracted by one yet higher; and that by another.

There are some influences, to be sure, that are general, and that strike right through from top to bottom of life. And there are many special influences which, like comets, come unexpectedly blazing along their orbits, with streaming influences, long trailed. But there are certain organic conditions of life, founded upon gradations of mind power, or of development.

The ditcher aspires to the position of a husbandman; the apprentice emulates the prosperous master mechanic. The mechanic looks up to those whose wealth is allied to education; the plainly-bred citizens aspires to the mental activity of professional men and scholars; and these, in turn, acknowledge gradations among themselves to the very top of genius; and all men are reaching after some ideal, or some example that hangs above them. So that, when a man has no longer any conception of excellence above his own, his voyage is done, he is dead—dead in trespasses and sins of bleareyed vanity!

We can not always *tell the exact gradations*, nor mark off the sections like inches on a pole. Society is so vast a thing, and its growths are so like the luxurious upsproutings of a tropical forest, chocked with abundance, and forcing up its vines, and plants, and trees, in sinuous interlacings that quite bewilder the eye that would trace the outward form, or the research that would follow the flow of sap from rootlet to topmost leaf. Yet we know that it is in society as it is in vegetation. It is not the sun upon the ROOT that begins growth in a tree, but the sun upon its TOP. The outmost wood awakes and draws upon that below it, and sends progressing activity down to its root; THEN begins a double circulation. The root sends up its crude sap, the leaf prepares it with all vegetative treasures, and back it goes on a mission of distribution to every part, to the outmost roof. And thus, with striking analogy, is it in society. The great mass are producing gross material that rises up to refinement and power, that, in turn, sends back the influence of refinement and power upon all the successive degrees, *to the bottom!*

It is in this point of view that the very highest forms of literary and scientific institutions are to be judged and justified.

An observatory may seem to have no relation to the welfare of a community. What have eclipses and planetary transits to do with human life? When the invisible paths of all stars are traced by mathematical faith, what have parallaxes and multitudinous calculations to do with men's ordinary business? But experience will, in a generation, show, that those who first feel the fruits and elevation of such pursuits will be few; but they will become broader, deeper, and better. Through them, but diluted and not recognized, the next class are influenced—not by *astronomy*, but by the moral power of men who have been elevated by astronomy. And in time the very dog-kennel will feel the upward impulse.

There be some who rail at universities as too remote from practical life and living wants, and who propose colleges to teach men their very trades and professions. But these subordinate colleges will depend upon the superior influences of *institutions above them*, that are the *standards*—the Chronometers of LEARNING.

It is upon this principle that I hold that there never can be too many libraries, too many cabinets, too many galleries of art, too many literary men, too much culture. The power of mind at *top of society* will determine the ease and rapidity of the ascent of the bottom—just as the power of the engine at the top of the inclined plane will determine the length of the train that can be drawn up, and the rapidity of its ascent.

This marks the distinction between natural and artificial nobility. All societies have nobles. We have a nobility as really as do monarchies. But in England it is an order *separated from those below*, and there is no free circulation. No one can rise into it by force of moral excellence and culture, though he may be really equal to its members. Artificial aristocracy stands looking down upon the mass of men, as did Father Abraham, saying: "*Between us and you there is a great gulf fixed, so that they which would pass hence to you can not; neither can they pass to us that would come from thence.*"

Natural aristocracy is the eminence of men over their fellows, in real mind and soul. They are above men because they are wiser and better; and any one may join them whenever he is as wise and as good. They are above society, not to spread their roots in the great democracy and sustain the glory of the field by filching out its strength; but rather, as clouds are above the earth, to open their bosoms and cast down fertilizing rains, that all the earth, and every living thing may rejoice.

It is upon this great principle that men may become the benefactors of their race by the indulgence of beauty, and embellishments, if they be employed generously, and public spiritedly. Every mansion that enlarges men's conceptions of convenience, of comfort, of substantialness and permanence, and of beauty, *is an institution*.

It may even have been selfishness that built it; extravagance may have been the ruling spirit. The owner may have been some imbecile for whose vanity some noble architect wrought; and the completed work may leave the luckless owner bankrupt; and all men may deride the folly of costly buildings, and expensive grounds. And every reproach may fall upon his empty head most righteously; yet his folly may have done more for the village than the wisdom of all the rest!

The work is done. What that stately mansion is, *it is in itself*. It stands through generations a form of beauty lifted up.—When its owner's history is a legend, its lines will stand unbroken, its shadow will be as fresh as the day, when they first fell trembling from the glances of the sun. The old trees will outlive generations of men. They will proclaim the glory of God to the eye, by day; and awake at midnight, fn the summer winds, to sing their solemn song of praise!

But how much more, all this, if such a structure be in due proportion to its builder's means. If it be no creature of his vanity, but born legitimately of his sense of grandeur and beauty. If it be the magazine, too, of his beneficence, so that of it shall issue all gentleness, all due humility, all neighborly love, all grace and purity of life; and, effluent as the golden airs of summer days, charities and public bounties, enriching the wide circle about, and making angels stoop to kiss with reverent love, the noble brow that lived in such joy of beauty as this!

It is wealth selfishly kept or spent that is mean.

It is architecture that shuts a man's heart in from his fellows, that is mean; that stands with effrontery, saying to all who pass, "*Come and worship me.*"

It is *selfishness*, in short, under what form of knowledge, refinement, power, wealth, or beauty, that curses man and its itself accursed.

The question is not what proportion of his wealth a Christian man may divert from benevolent channels for personal enjoyment, through the element of the beautiful. For, if rightly viewed, and rightly used, your very elegancies and luxuries will be a contribution to the public good. One may well say: "How can I indulge in such embellishments in my dwelling, when so many thousands are perishing for lack of knowledge about me." This is conclusive against a selfish use of the beautiful But rightly employed, it becomes itself a contribution to the education of society. It acts upon the lower classes, by acting first upon the higher. It is an education of the educators. And the question becomes only this, How much of my wealth given to the public good shall be employed *directly* for the elevation of the ignorant, and how much *indirectly?* How much shall I bring to bear directly upon the masses, and how much indirectly through institutions, and remote instrumentalities?

I can not but think that Christian men have not only a right of enjoyment in the beautiful, but a duty, in some measure, of producing it, or propagating it, or diffusing it abroad through the community.

Some may build their work in words, and live in literature. Some may shape their sense into sound and live in the world's song. Some may insphere themselves in Art, and transmit the statue, the canvas, or the stately pile.

Some may contribute to this realm in that only department in which America has an original architecture with native lines of beauty expressed in those storm-driven Temples of the Deep.

And if there are aspiring natures that wistfully ask, with empty hands, what may we with our poverty do to embellish the earth, to them I say, when all the works of man are ended, he has not approached the inexpressible beauty of God's architecture.

Those stately elms, that teach us every winter how meekly to lay our glories by, and receive the reverses of inevitable misfortune, and that soon, will teach us to look forth out of all misfortunes, and clothe ourselves afresh after every winter, what have ye that may compare with *them?* The cathedrals of the world are not traced as these, nor so adorned, nor so full of communion, nor have they plant boughs on which with humble might they swing the peaceful singing bird, and from whose swaying, night or day, there is music in the air for them that know the sound! Of all man's works of art, a cathedral is greatest. A tree is greater than that! Of all man's instruments of sound, an organ uttering its mazy harmonies through the somber arches of the reverend pile, is the grandest; but the sound of summer in the forest, is grander than that!

And, if we wonder out from the arid city till we come to these crowded monarchs of the fields, we need not be ashamed to stand with lifted hands and bless our God for a gift of beauty greater than any man may build!

It is, then, here, that every one may yield to life some embellishment. To the home of your youth you may return with gathered wealth to replant it with flowers. Your native village you may embosom in well-elected forests. The traveler may, in another generation, journey along our roads, over-arched with elms shaded with stately oaks.

Your village may grow lovely in a thousand features now unknown. Every yard and garden may be a paradise.

The church, no longer gaunt, shattered, and decaying, may, by the loving hands of those whose boyhood was nurtured there, rise in renewed beauty. Or, if its hereditary ailments or proportions defy remedy, from your zeal may spring another structure, harmonious in every proportion, a joy to the eye, signaling the distant traveler with its spire, its solemn bell through all the hours of day and night, ringing out the sound of our footsteps toward eternity!

The old grave-yard, that shame of many villages, where death and weeds reign triumphant over the forgotten graves of parents and dear hearts, hath thy hand no bounty wherewith to yield to it a reverend beauty?

Shall the old school-house stand longer mounted in the eye of the summer sun, the very target of the winter wind, treeless, bare, filthy? By thy bounteous hand let it be cleansed by fire, and from its ashes bid arise a phœnix that shall be just what *New England school-houses are not*.

But in all your labors for the beautiful, remember that its mission is not of corruption, nor of pride, nor of selfishness, but of *benevolence!* And as God has created beauty, not for a few, but hath furnished it for the whole earth, multiplying it until, like drops of water and particles of air, it abounds for every living thing, and in measure far transcending human want, until the world is a running-over cup, so let thine heart understand both the glory of God's beauty and the generosity of its distribution. So living, life shall be a glory, and death a passing from glory to glory!—*Independent*.—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

A LEAF OF MEMORY LOST.—An old man's memory is a queer place. Indeed, it resembles an old-fashioned garret, full of relics and souvenirs of the past; the rubbish of to-day, but the riches of yesterday.

In conversation yesterday with an old man, who had passed a long and useful life, and with whom now it is Indian summer, we were impressed with a remark he incidentally made. He had seen the opening of near seventy springs; at first, the winters came and went, but by and by, unmelted snow-flakes lingered in his hair, and he saw them drifting over the graves of one after another, whose feet with his, had brushed the morning dews together. At last, they whitened over his old wife's last resting-place—over her who knew him when the shadows fell to the westward and "the day was before them both—who never thought him old, though all the world pronounced him so. Everybody said when she died, "it is a terrible blow to the old 'man,' and a few did all they could to make him forget, but there was no need of that, 'for,' said he, they didn't seem to know where the blow fell, they so deplored—they didn't think *how much I missed somebody to help me remember!*'"

Those few words, indeed, contain a world of meaning. He *did* miss *the other leaf* from memory's tablet. Two pairs of eyes had but one rainbow; but one pair beheld it now. Two hearts had lived over again the past; but one remembered it—and imperfectly now. Who would have life's little thread extended, 'till he too, should be compelled to take up the words and say, "I miss somebody to help me remember?"

N. Y. Tribune.

Splendid Specimen of Welsh Preaching.

At a meeting of ministers in Bristol, the Rev. Mr. L. invited several of his brethren to sup with him; and among the rest, was the minister officiating at the Welsh chapel there. He was an entire stranger to all the company, and silently attentive to the general conversation of his brethren. The subject in discussion was the different strains of public preaching. When several had given their opinion, and had mentioned some individuals as good preachers, Mr. L. turned to the Welsh stranger and solicited his opinion. He said that he felt it his duty to comply with the request: "Although," continued he, "if I must give my opinion, I should think that you have no good preaching."

"No!" exclaimed Mr. L.

"No," said the stranger, "that is, you have no such preachers as we have in the principality."

"I know," replied Mr. L., "that you are famous for *jumping* in Wales; but that is not owing, I suppose, so much to the matter of preaching, as to the enthusiasm of the character."

"Indeed," said the stranger, "*you* would jump too, if you heard and understood such preaching."

"Why," said Mr. L., "do you not think that I could make them jump, if I were to preach to them?"

"*You* make them jump!" exclaimed the Welshman, "*you* make them jump! A Welshman would set fire to the world, whilst *you* were lighting a match!"

The whole company became much interested in this new turn of the subject, and unanimously requested the good man to give them a specimen of the style, and manner of preaching in the principality.

"Specimen," said he, "I cannot give you. If John Elias were here, he would give you a specimen. Oh! John Elias is a great preacher!"

"Well," said the company, "give us something that you have heard from him."

"O, no," said he, "I cannot do justice to it; besides you do not understand the Welsh language."

They answered, "No, not so as to follow a discourse."

"Then," said he, "it is impossible for you to understand it, if I were to give you a specimen."

"But," said they, "cannot you put it into English?"

"O, no," said he, "your poor, meagre language would spoil it; it is not capable of expressing those ideas which a Welshman can conceive."

The interest of the company was now so increased, that nothing would satisfy but a specimen; while they promised to make every allowance for the language.

"Well," said the Welshman, "if you *must* have a piece, I will try; but I do not know what to give you. I do not recollect a piece of John Elias; *he* is our best preacherr. I must think a little—well, I recollect a piece of Christmas Evan. Christmas Evan is a good preacher, and I once heard him at an association of ministers. He was preaching on the depravity of man by sin, and of his recovery by the death of Christ. And he said 'Brethren, if I were to represent to you in a figure, the condition of man as a sinner, and his recovery by the cross of Christ, I should do it somewhat in this way. Suppose a large grave-yard, surrounded by a high wall, with only one entrance, which is by a large iron gate that is fast bolted and barred. Within these walls are thousands and tens of thousands of human beings, of all ages, and of all classes, by one epidemic, disease, bending to the grave, which yearns to swallow them up. This is the condition of man as a sinner. And while man was in this deplorable condition, Mercy, the darling attribute of Deity, came down and stood at the gate, looked at the scene, and, weeping over it, exclaimed, 'O, that I might enter; I would bind up their wounds; I would relieve their sorrow, I would save their souls.' While Mercy stood at the gate weeping, an embassy of angels, commissioned from the court of heaven to some other world, passing over, paused at the sight; (Heaven forgave the pause;) and seeing Mercy standing there, they said, 'Mercy, Mercy, canst thou not enter? Canst thou look on the scene, and not pity? Canst thou pity, and not relieve?' Mercy replied, 'I *can* see, and,' in tears added, 'I can pity—but, I cannot relieve.' 'Why canst thou not enter?' 'O,' said Mercy, 'Justice has barred the gate against me, and I cannot, must not unbar it.' At this moment, Justice himself appeared, as if to watch the gate. The angel inquired of him, why he would not let Mercy enter? Justice replied, 'My law is broken, and it must be honored. Die they, or justice must.' At this moment there appeared amongst the angels a form like unto the Son God; who, addressing himself to Justice, said, 'What are thy demands?' Justice replied, 'My terms are stern and regid; I must have sickness for health; I must have ignominy for their honor; I must have death for their life; without shedding of blood there is no remission.' 'Justice,' said the Son of God, 'I accept thy terms; on *me* be this wrong. Let Mercy enter.' 'When,' said Justice, 'Wilt thou perform this promise?' 'Four thousand years hence; upon the hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem, I will perform it in my own person.' The deed was prepared, and signed in the presence of the angels of God. Justice was satisfied; and Mercy entered, preaching salvation in the name of Jesus. The deed was committed to the patriarchs; by them to the kings of Israel and the prophets; by them it was preserved till Daniel's seventy weeks were accomplished. Then, at the appointed time, Justice appeared on the hill of Calvary and Mercy presented to him the important deed. 'Where,' said Justice, 'Is the Son of God?' 'Behold him,' replied Mercy, 'at the bottom of the hill, bearing his own cross.' She then departed and stood aloof. At the hour of trial Jesus ascended the hill; while, in his train, followed his weeping church. Justice immediately presented to him the deed, saying, 'This is the day when the bond is to be executed.' When he received it, did he tear it to pieces and give it to the winds of heaven? Oh, no; he nailed it to the cross, exclaiming, 'It is finished!' Justice called down holy fire to consume the sacrifice. Holy fire descended; it swallowed up his humanity, but when it touched his divinity, it expired. And there was darkness over the whole heavens, but, 'glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men.'"

"This," said the Welshman, "is but a specimen of Christmas Evan."

Death of Robin

From his sweet banquet, 'mid the perfumed clover,
 A robin soared and sung;
Never the voice of happy bard or lover,
 Such peals of gladness rung.
Lone echo, loitering by the distant hill side,
 Or hiding in the glen,
Caught up, with thirsting lip, the tide of sweetness,
 Then bade it flow again

The summer air was flooded with the music;
 Winds held their breath to hear;
And blushing wild-flowers held their heads, enamored,
 To list that "joyance clear."
Just then, from neighboring covert rudely ringing,
 Broke forth discordant sound
And wily fowler, from the ambush springing,
 Gazed eagerly around

Still upward, through the air that yet was thrilling
 To his melodious lay,
One instant longer, on a trembling pinion,
 The robin cleared his way,
But ah, the death-shot rankled in his bosom
 His life of song was o'er!
Back, back to earth, from out his heavenward pathway,
 He fell, to rise no more

A sudden silence chilled the heart of Nature—
 Leaf, blossom, bird and bee,
Seemed each, in startled hush, to mourn the pausing
 Of that sweet minstrelsy
And Echo, breathless, in her secret dwelling,
 Like love-lorn maid in vain
Waited and listened long, to catch the accents
 She ne'er would hear again

Oh, bird! sweet poet of the summer woodlands!
 How like thy lay to those
Of tunefulbards, whose songs, begun in gladness,
 Have oft the saddest close.
Thus, many a strain of human love and rapture,
 Poured from a fond, full heart,
Hath been, in one wild moment, hushed forever
 By sorrow's fatal dart.

MRS. EMELINE S. SMITH.

An Honest Boy.

"That is right, my boy," said the merchant, smiling approvingly upon the bright face of his little shop-boy. He had brought him a dollar that lay amongst the dust and paper of the sweepings.

"That is right," he said again; "always be honest; it is the best policy."

"Should you say that?" asked the lad, timidly.

"Should I say what? that honesty is the best policy? Why, it's a time-honored old saying. I don't know about the elevating tendency of the thing; the spirit is rather narrow, I'll allow."

"So grandmother taught me," replied the boy; "she said we should do right, because God approved it, without thinking what man would say."

The merchant turned abruptly toward the desk, and the thoughtful-faced little lad resumed his duties.

In the course of the morning a rich and influential citizen called at the store. While conversing, he said, "I have no children of my own, and I fear to adopt one. My experience is that a boy of twelve (the age I should prefer) is fixed in his habits, and if they are bad"

"Stop!" said the merchant, "do you see that lad yonder?"

"With that noble brow? Yes; what of him?"

"He is remarkable"—

"Yes, yes—that's what every body tells me who has boys to dispose of. No doubt he'll do well enough before your face. I've tried a good many, and have been deceived more than once."

"I was going to say," replied the merchant calmly, "that he is remarkable for principle. Never have I known him to deviate from the right, sir—never. He would restore a pin; indeed, (the merchant colored,) he's a little too honest for my employ. He points out flaws in goods, and I cannot teach him prudence in that respect. Common prudence, you know, is—is—common—common prudence—ahem!"

The stranger made no assent, and the merchant hurried on to say:

"He was a parish orphan—taken by an old woman out of pity, when yet a babe. Poverty has been his lot. No doubt he has suffered from hunger and cold uncounted times; his hands have been frozen, so have his feet. Sir, that boy would have died rather that been dishonest. I can't account for it, upon my word I can't"

"Have you any claim upon him?"

"Not the least in the world, except what common benevolence offers. Indeed, the boy is entirely too good for me"

"Then I will adopt him; and if I have found one really honest boy, thank God"

The little fellow rode home in a carriage, and was ushered into a luxurious home; and he who sat shivering in a cold corner, listening to the words of a poor old pious creature, who had been taught of the Spirit, became one of the best and greatest divines that England ever produced.

"They that honor me, I will honor."

"Little Benny."

So the simple headstone said. Why did my eyes fill? I never saw the little creature. I never looked in his laughing eye, or heard his merry shout, or listened for his tripping tread; I never pillowed his little head, or bore his little form. or smothed his silky locks, or laved his dimple limbs, or fed his cherry lips with dainty bits, or kissed his rosy cheek as he lay sleeping.

I did not see his eye grow dim, or his little hand drop powerless, or the dew of agony gather on his pale forehead. I stood not, with clasped hands and suspended breath, and watched the look that comes but once flit over his cherub face. And yet, "Little Benny," my tears are falling; for *somewhere* I know there's an empty crib, a vacant chair, useless robes and toys, a desolate hearthstone, and a weeping mother.

"*Little Benny.*"

It was all her full heart could utter; and it was enough. It tells the whole story. —*Fanny Fern.*

The "Old Folks' Concert."

The "Old Folks" of New Haven gave another concert recently. The following notice of it from the New Haven Journal will be read with interest:

The North Church presented an imposing spectacle on Wednesday evening. An audience of one thousand persons assembled to hear again the sacred songs of old time, which seemed to link together the old and young of three distinct and living generations with the spirits of a century gone by. It was a strange and thrilling scene—this mingling of the gray and venerable old sire with the young and beautiful of a fresher age, uniting with the almost forgotten music of the once living who have passed away. Curiosity had long been satisfied, "Ancient Harmony" has ceased to be a novelty, at least with us; and spiritual associations with the aged, and becoming veneration with the young, could alone have drawn together the crowd of listeners who thronged the Church that night—many from distant cities—and all testifying their feeling and enjoyment in silent, and sometimes tearful, admiration. And yet if there were ever cause for enthusiasm in its loud and full expression, it was there. The choir, composed of one hundred voices, under Mr Lindsley's efficient training, could hardly fail of singing well, and whether Sherburne, or New Jerusalem, or Montgomery, or Majesty, with their full tones sweeping along the verge of silence, or Greenwich, or Delight, or New Jordan, with their pensive languor of diminuendo strains, were in performance, their utterance seemed to be almost in "notes divine." One of the tunes, most interesting to those who know its origin, was Bunker Hill—an air and ode composed on the eve of that famous battle, by an officer of the Continental army, whose patriotism was rewarded by a glorious death in that eventful struggle.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

But the whole concert was one of peculiar interest. There was the old fashioned arrangement around the gallery—the old-time pitch-pipe we have heard before with its mournful wail, like the faint whistle of some distant steam car—the old fashioned fa, sol, la, of the choir in "taking the pitch"—the simultaneous outburst of harmony from a hundred throats—the wild yet simple fugue—the singular inversion of harmonic rules in the interchange of parts—and the firm and steady execution of a well-trained choir—it was all beautiful, and all good. But the closing piece, Old Hundred, with the full and finely measured tones of its thousand singers almost drowning in vocal harmony the organ's diapason peal, was best of all—not delicate, touching, or exquisite in an operatic sense, but strong, majestic and electrical. It was the final drop of ecstacy in that evening of delight. It will long haunt our memory like a glorious dream.

We learn that prominent citizens of New York, clergy and others, have invited this Choir to give a similar performance in that city. Should the invitation be accepted, we predict a rich result even in that great nursery of stars and prima donnas. Our Hartford friends, too, are getting up an "Old Folks'" Concert, and they will eclipse us, if they can. But we have no jealousy in such a cause. Success to the "Old Folks" of our sister city.

Perseverance. Its Value

About ten years ago there was a little news-boy—very little for his age, which was fourteen years—who sold papers at the corner now occupied by the Tribune Building and its adjuncts. This boy, owing to his cheerful countenance, his proverbial integrity, his industry—in brief, his good qualities generally, (and very good qualities are rarely found among the peripatetic venders of the dailies and weeklies,) manufactured friends for himself everywhere, and particularly among publishers. He did a very good business as a news-boy, but his position did not suit him, as he one day confidentially informed us, and he was determined to abandon it.

"That you can easily do," said we; "go into a store."

"I can neither read nor write," responded he, mournfully.

"Apprentice yourself to some trade, then," was our advice.

"I think I will," he exclaimed, with a brightening eye and a flushed cheek; "I think I will;" and off he bounded.

We lost sight of him a short time after this conference was held, and finally forgot that such a being had existed.

About a week ago an athletic, well dressed young man, with a ferocious—a regular brigandish—pair of whiskers, and a brace of merry, twinkling optics, that betokened a good heart and the best of health, stopped us in the street, and extending his hand, called us by name.

Not recognizing him, we had recourse to the phrase of "Really, sir, you have the advantage of me."

"Not know ——, the little new boy!" he cried, as if astonished.

Truly it was our little news-boy. He had taken our early advice, and apprenticed himself to a mechanist.

"Where are you working," we inquired.

"Oh, I don't work now," was his proud answer: "I own a saw-mill on Long Island, and am doing business for myself. I have been my own *boss* a year now. I bought out my concern with the savings of eight years; have a wife and two children, and my own cottage house and garden for them to live and delve in, and am as happy as the day is long. I can read and write; too," he continued, smilingly, but with an air of triumph.

That man will be *somebody* besides a *boss* yet. If we dared tell his name, hundreds would at once hail with rapture the news of the good fortune of their persevering little friend who once supplied them with the *Sun* and *Herald* every morning.

Persevcrance.—It is the grand lever by which the most astonding results may be accomplished. George Borrow, the author of "Lavengro," says: "Perseverance and a dogged determination to conquer all difficulties, will invariably make a man of the veriest dolt."

Do you hear that boys? No matter how poor or how ignorant you may be, perseverance, conjoined with virtue, will gain you both wealth and education.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—Lieut. Parsons, in his 'Nelsonian Reminiscences,' relates the following:

Richard Bennett, when mortally wounded in one of Nelson's great battles, had requested that a miniature and a lock of his hair should be given by Lieut. P. to his sweet-heart, Susette, in Scotland. The gallant lieutenant thus describes the interview:

It was at the close of a day, when a bright July sun was setting, that I arrived at the pretty cottage of Susette's mother. I tremulously stated who I was, to the most respectable looking matron I ever saw, of French extraction. In broken, bitter accents of heartfelt grief, she told me her daughter's death was daily expected, and requested time to prepare her to see me.

At length she expressed a wish to see the friend of Richard Bennett, and I was admitted to the fairest daughter of Eve, and I found the world unequal to her in charms. She was propped up with pillows, near the open lattice of her bed room, that was clustered with roses. Her white dress and the drapery of the room, accorded with the angelic vision, who now turned her lustrous eyes upon me, veiled in long fringed eyelids. She held out her transparent hand, and gently pressed mine as I bent to kiss it; and as she felt my tears fall on it, softly murmured:—I wish I could cry, it would relieve my poor heart. She grasped for breath and respired with difficulty,—'The lock of hair, quickly, let me see it.' She caught at it, wildly pressed it to her heart, and fell back. Her mother and I thought she had fainted, but the pure and innocent soul had returned to God.

THE DEAD.—How seldom do we think of the dead! Although we sit around the same hearth where they once sat, and read from the same volume they so loved to peruse, yet we do not think of them. Oh, how the heart throbs with wild and uncontrolable emotion as we stand beside the dying friend we dearly love! We wildly strive, but all in vain, to prolong the precious life; we follow in the deepest anguish down the dark flowing river, the spirit of the loved one passes onward alone, and we are left to linger on the shore of time.—We think as we behold the inanimate form consigned to the cold, damp grave, and hear the damp earth rattle over it, that we will never forget the life scenes of the departed—that their memory will always remain fresh in our hearts, and almost wonder that the busy multitude can move so briskly around us. But the sun shines brightly as ever on the new made grave. Nature looks as gay and smiling, and the birds sing as merrily as before.

Again we mingle with the busy, jostling throng. Week and months roll on—we visit the grave less frequently, and gradually, cease to think of the lost ones, save when some voice or incident of bygone days recalls them to our memory. The feelings of bitter anguish and bereavement are soon worn off by the accumulating cares and pleasures of life. Thus we, in turn, must ere long pass away and be forgotten. Such is human life.

PLEASURE.—Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child! for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollect himself at this moment as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly, in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage—he was a wood-cutter by trade—and spent the whole week at his work in the woods. He was come into his garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the braest of that boy, expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.—Douglass Jerrold.

FLORICULTURE.—House plants and flower gardens are evidences of taste and refinement. The sweet-scented geranium, or a delicate rose, would hardly be expected in the parlor of an irascible woman, or the daffodil, coreopsis, or mourning bride, in the garden of a rude, ignorant unfeeling man. But if placed there by some friendly hand, they would gradually root out the preverse spirit and kindle in its place sentiments of good will, affection and love.—Children, reared among flowers, will feel their kindly influences. That ferocity among boys to torment dogs, kill cats and destroy birds, will be tempered into a healthful principle of self-preservation, by engaging in the cultivation of beautiful flowers.

An encouraging feature among the farms, is the prevalence of more, and better gardens, in which each has its well defined limits devoted to a variety of annual and perennial flowers. Here the mother and her children control the operations; and while they cultivate the delicate plants springing into life and beauty around them, they also cultivate the graces which shall adorn them more than all that wealth can give. In their garden conversations, too, they excite such love in each other for the beautiful and good, that their whole lives are tempered by the sweet influences of these fresh and impressive employments upon their ductile hearts. So, cultivate the flowers.

THE PACIFIC.
SAN FRANCISCO.
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1854.

Installation of Rev. S. H. Willey.

The Installation of Rev. S. H. Willey, which took place on last Sabbath evening in the Howard Street Presbyterian Church was an occasion of deep interest. There were a large number in attendance and the services were interesting and impressive throughout.

After the reading of appropriate selections from the Scriptures, and prayer by Rev. S. B. Bell, of Contra Costa, the Installation Sermon was delivered by Rev. Eli Corwin, of San Jose, who preached an eloquent impressive and essentially practical discourse, taking as his text the 12th verse, 13th chapter of the Prophet Ezekiel, "Lo when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it?" After the propounding of the constitutional questions to the Pastor and congregation, and prayer by the Moderator Rev. S. S. Harmon of Sonora, a feeling and impressive charge was delivered to the Pastor by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt.

The charge to the people was delivered by Rev. E. B. Walsworth of Marysville, who laid down in a clear and forcible manner, the obligations and duties of the congregation to their pastor—their adequate provision for his support—their considerations for his mental and physical welfare, and their hearty co-operation with him in his arduous work.

The congregation was dismissed with a benediction from the pastor.

The occasion will long be remembered by all present, who united in the fervent desire that the pastor whose Installation to the church which has already prospered under his charge, might long be spared to labor in this field of usefulness.

The Meetings of Presbytery and Association

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1854.

THE PRESBYTERY OF SAN FRANCISCO met, according to adjournment, in the Howard Street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M. The opening sermon was preached by the Moderator, Rev. S. B. Bell, from the text, Isaiah xix : 12.—"Where are they? where are thy wise men?"

After public services, the Presbytery was called to order, and the roll was called as follows:

Rev. J. W. Douglas, San Francisco.
Howard Street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco,
Rev. S. H. Willey,
Elder W. A. Palmer.
Rev. I. H. Brayton,—absent.
Alameda Presbyterian Church,
Rev. W. W. Brier,
Elder Charles Hilton.
Presbyterian Church, San José,
Rev. Eli Corwin,
Elder Sherman Day.
First Presbyterian Church, Marysville,
Rev. E. B. Walsworth,
Elder Thomas Ireland.
First Presbyterian Church, Oakland,
Rev. S. B. Bell,
Elder Wm. McNair.
First Presbyterian Church, Sonora,
Rev. S. S. Harmon,
Elder Enoch Covert.
Rev James Pierpont, Placerville.
Rev. A. F. White, Redwoods Landing.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Stated Clerk, the Presbytery proceeded to the choice of Moderator, and Rev. S. H. Willey was elected. Rev. A. F. White was appointed temporary clerk. The Rev. Albert Williams and Rev. Frederick Buel, of the Presbytery of California, and the Rev. William Speer, being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members.—After the appointment of a committee on the order of business for this meeting, Presbytery voted to adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Concluded with prayer.

Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock
Session of Presbytery.

After prayer, and the calling of the roll, the report of the committee on the order of business, was presented and adopted. Committees were appointed to examine the church records presented by the sessions of churches under the care of this Presbytery. After some time spent in interlocutory session, the committee to whom was referred the subject of the Church Erection Fund, reported that application ought to be made at once, on the part of this Presbytery, for a portion of the fund, to aid in the erection of houses of worship in California. The report was accepted, and the matter discussed at length; when it was unanimously adopted, and the Stated Clerk was instructed to make the application in behalf of Presbytery, and conduct the necessary correspondence. It was then voted to adjourn, to to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, to give the committees time to prepare their reports. Concluded with prayer.

San Francisco, April 19th, 1854.

THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA met at the First Congregational Church at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. There were present T. D. Hunt, J. A. Benton, J. H. Warren, W. C. Pond, J. G. Hale, B. D. Henry, S. V. Blakeslee and J. E. Benton. There were absent T. Thatcher, H. Durant and T. W. Hinds.

The Association was called to order by the Register. On ballot, the Rev. J. G. Hale was chosen Moderator. The Moderator then read the 19th Psalm and opened the meeting with prayer.

The docket was then opened; and the following subjects for consideration were entered: Narrative of Religion, Education, Religious Paper, Delegates to Corresponding Bodies, Foreign Population, Lay Correspondence, Destitutions and Supplies, Missions, Reports from Absent Members, Congregational Church Building Fund, Joint Meetings and Devotional Exercises.

On ballot, the Rev. J. H. Warren was elected Register for the ensuing year.

On ballot, the Rev. H. Durant was chosen preacher for the next meeting; and the Rev. B. D. Henry, substitute.

Reports from delegates to corresponding bodies being in order, Rev. Mr. Pond reported verbally from the Congregational Association of Oregon. Rev. Mr. Benton reported that he had been unable to visit the bodies to which he was appointed. A friendly, cordial letter was read from the Register of the General Association of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. E. Davis. Rev. Mr. Hunt reported verbally from the Sandwich Islands Association, and others there.

Voted, That the Moderator [illegible] to corresponding bodies, and [illegible] they cannot visit in [illegible] Rev. H. Durant was appointed [illegible] to the General Association of Mass., Conn. and N. Y.; Rev. J. G. Hale to the General Convention of Vermont, Consociation of R. I. and Congregational Union of Canada; Rev. B. D. Henry to the General Conference of Maine and the General Association of New Hampshire; Rev. J. E. Benton to the General Associations of Ohio and Michigan; Rev. J. H. Warren to the General Associations of Indiana and Illinois; Rev. S. V. Blakslee to the General Association of Iowa, General Convention of Wisconsin and the Association of Minnesota; Rev. W. C. Pond to the Oregon Association and to Washington Territory; and Rev. T. D. Hunt to the Sandwich Islands Association and to the Bodies in the Islands in the Pacific.

An amendment to the first By-law was proposed, and, under the rules, laid over to the next meeting.

The following Committees were appointed to consider the various subjects proposed in the docket:

Narrative of Religion, Warren and Hunt.
Education, Pond and Durant.
Religious Paper, J. E. Benton and Hunt.
Corresp'ing bodies, Warren and Blakeslee.
Foreign Population, Blakeslee and Henry.
Lay Correspondence, Hale and J. A. Benton.
Destitutions and Supplies, J. A. Benton and Pond.
Missions, Hunt and Hale.
Absent Members, Henry and J. E. Benton.
Cong'l Church Building Fund, J. A. Benton and Henry.
Joint Meetings, &c., Hunt and Pond.

An informal conversation ensued upon various topics: after which the Association adjourned to meet at the call of the Moderator. Closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hunt.

(Concluded next week.)

City Tract Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held at the First Presbyterian Church, Stockton street, Rev. Albert Williams, Pastor, on Monday evening last, April 24th, 1853.

F. S. Hawley, President, presided. The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and approved. Reports were read from seven Churches, having charge of districts assigned them, namely:

First Congregational Church,
Rev. T. D. Hunt, Pastor.
Reported 3,200 pages, English, Spanish and French, distributed. Two children gathered into Sunday School.

First Presbyterian Church,
Rev. Albert Williams.
Reported 4,776 pages, English,
680 " Spanish.
192 " German.
644 " French.

Howard Presbyterian Church,
Reported 16 Districts in charge of seven male and nine female distributors, all much interested in their labor of love.

This portion of the city has been under the charge of Mrs. Mary Aitken, who has faithfully discharged her duty, and shown an example of perseverance worthy of imitation, and having expressed a wish to become a Life Member of the Society, as she is about to return to the city of Philadelphia, her former place of residence, and not having the amount to spare in ready money, tendered a silver sugar bowl, valued at $35, and a few friends of the Tract cause preferred to unite and make up the required sum, $25, to constitute her the first Life Member, as a slight acknowledgement of her devotedness to the cause of her Saviour.

Powell Street M. E. Church,
Rev. M. C. Briggs, Pastor,
Reported 2,636 pages distributed, namely, 1840 English, 100 French, 376 German, 200 Chinese, 120 Spanish.

The Bethel M. E. Church,
Rev. Wm. Taylor, Pastor,
Reported about 5,000 pages distributed.

Trinity Church, Episcopal,
Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Rector.
Reported 1,538 pages distributed.

An interesting report was made by the Visitor who takes the State Marine Hospital under his charge. Several incidents noted of persons piously reared at home, neglecting their spiritual interests in the anxiety to obtain those riches which *fade* with the *using*, being led by the Tract to consider their state, in view of the judgment to come.

It is gratifying to the friends of the Tract cause to find that most of the Churches in our city have taken charge of the districts assigned them, and that a large portion of the city is regularly visited by faithful devoted laborers.

The First Congregational Church has very liberally responded to a request of the Board of Managers to take up a collection to liquidate the debt of the Society, and reported one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents paid to the Treasurer. We hope the other Churches of our city will do likewise. Many incidents of interest could be given, but we defer for future notice, commending the cause of this Society to the friends of the Gospel.

Leading Affairs in China.

Editor of the Pacific:—Letters received by the recent arrivals from China contain several items of interest to Christians here. Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Rev. Messrs. Culbertson, Goddard and other missionaries, are busy revising and printing the Scriptures. Some of the females and children had been sent from Shanghai to Ningpo, on account of the continued siege of the former city, which is in the hands of a band of insurgents,—by the Imperialist forces. This band is not connected with the Christian Revolutionists; and its members had been at strife with each other. The stronger party (apparently) had seized and beheaded 176 of their opponents in power. Our friends at the North of China look with much hope upon the Revolution, which still progresses favorably. Your readers will be informed as to the present state of affairs in that part of the empire by some extracts from a letter of the Rev. J. K. Wight, dated Shanghai, January 19, 1854:

"The city has been in the possession of a band of robbers since last September. At present they are closely besieged by the Imperial forces, who are lacking courage to take any bold and decided step. As is usual in such cases, the poor people who have the least to do with the affair are the greatest sufferers. Those in the city, though their rights appear to be more respected, are thrown out of employment and they are suffering not so much from the scarcity of food as money. The people outside are oppressed in every imaginable way by the Imperialists and many are killed by random shots from the walls. I suppose you know that the rebels here and at Amoy differ from those at Nanking. Those here belong to the Triad society, opium smokers and idolaters, and have not the slightest connection with those at Nanking. They hope that they will be received into favor there, but the probabilities are all against it. The Insurgents at Nanking are too strong to need their support. They are already pressing close on to Peking, and we shall not be surprised any day to hear of its fall. Tien-tsin, we are pretty well persuaded, fell as early as the last of November. But the Peking gazettes only speak of their being in the district, and not in the city itself. A large reinforcement, of 40 or 50,000 from Nanking, must have joined the Northern army in December. So that, judging from their rapid and successful progress they will not need long to beseige the Northern Capital before it shall fall into their hands.

"You will see in the papers, I suppose, a report of the visit of the French steamer Cassini to Nanking last month. They did not obtain much additional information. The most important to us and the Christian world was that they are going on printing the Old and New Testament. Each has the imprimatur of Tai-ping Wang; so that we already have a *Chinese Imperial Bible Society* for printing and circulating the sacred scriptures. May the Lord speed them in this good work. What may we not hope from the infusion of this leaven: first, in purifying the Insurgents themselves, leading them into the light and liberty of the children of God: second, through their instrumentality and that of the printed Word, bringing the whole nation to the knowledge of the truth. The Insurgents however, are not yet Christians. They seem to think they have the sum and substance of the truth in the knowledge of one God. But as yet they have not a distinct knowledge of Jesus Christ and the work he came to perform. But their own experience, and more especially the teachings of the Holy Spirit, may lead them to see the necessity of justification by faith. To free them from minor superstitions, of which they undoubtedly have an abundance, will be a work of time.

"Of course, we are looking forward in hopes taat God will do great things for China. We hope the door may at least be opened for preaching the gospel through the whole empire. It is to be feared however that the Insurgents in the first flush of victory will not be much inclined to listen to suggestions from foreigners, and in some things they may go entirely and sadly wrong. They may establish a Board of Religion, and attempt to make all bow to a cold dead formalism only half converted from heathenism. But we must leave the future in humble trust and confidence to God, who knows and will do what is best for His church."

Yours, PANTAENUS.

"THE LITTLE PILGRIM."—This is the title of the admirable monthly journal, addressed to the young folks of America, by that popular writer, "Grace Greenwood," late Miss Sarah Jane Clarke, and now Mrs. Leander K. Lippincot, of Philadelphia. The Little Pilgrim abounds in all that food for the mind which is adapted to the tastes and capacity of the little folks. No one caters with more judgment, or presides at the editorial table with more ease and grace than the editor of this welcome monthly visitor. Long may she grace the walk she has chosen, and may many little pilgrims grace her domestic board.

"The Little Pilgrim," which is handsomely embellished with appropriate cuts, is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of 50 cts. per annum. We trust that there will be a large subscription list obtained for this admirable children's paper, on the Pacific coast.

Messrs. Bonestill & Williston, on Clay street, above Kearney, are the agents for The Little Pilgrim in San Francisco.

THE CLINTON NEWS.—We have neglected heretofore to notice the advent of the neat little sheet bearing this title, hailing from Clinton, Alameda County. It has reached its fifth number, and we trust it may meet that permanent success its merits deserve.

Messrs. G. W. Murray & Co., Montgomery Block, have our thanks for late magazines and other publications.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock, of the Pioneer Book Store, for late publications.

Messrs. Bonestill & Williston, Clay Street, above Kearny, have our thanks for recent litterary favors.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.—We are pleased to see this ably conducted and handsomely printed Agricultural Weekly, making its appearance promptly. Its editorial management evinces knowledge, judgment and taste and its mechanical execution is characterized by "neatness and dispatch." We trust that a journal so much needed in this fertile portion of the globe will be fully sustained.—Its labors and influence will be productive of good fruits.

City News.

One of the most exciting topics, which has agitated the public mind during the past week, was the arrest of the French Consul on Tuesday by the U. S. Marshal upon an attachment issued by Judge Hoffman, of the U. S. District Court, to compel that dignitary to come into Court and testify in the case of the United States against the Mexican Consul for an alleged violation of the Neutrality Laws, now in the course of trial. The French Consul standing upon his dignity claimed that under the treaty stipulations between the two governments, he was not obliged to appear in any of the Courts as a witness. The conventional agreement, under which he claims this exemption, provides that in the event of his refusal to appear and testify the Court may proceed to the consulate and take his testimony.

The evidence of Mr. Dillon being deemed essential by the District Attorney, to make out the case on the part of the United States, the prescribed invitations were sent, but were not complied with, and so the matter rested. The Counsel for the Mexican Consul alleging that the testimony of Mr. Dillon was material to the defence of his client, and the witness having refused to obey the subpœna, an attachment was issued and the French Consul brought into Court by the United States Marshal. The Consul protested against the whole proceeding and refused to testify in the case claiming his exemption under the treaty aforesaid.

At the time of the arrest, several hundred of the French population surrounded the Consul's house, and exhibited considerable excitement, and a rescue of the Consul from the custody of the officer was threatened, but we are gratified to state that no outbreak took place.

Upon his return home the Consul hauled down the flag of his nation and claimed the protection of that of England and the British Consul.

In the U. S. Court on Monday, A. Selover, was fined $500, and costs, for a contempt, he having, as it appeared, very naturally preferred attending to his own business, to attending to the summons of the Court.

ROBBERY.—The room of Rev. Mr. Ingoldsby, the Catholic clergyman, on Valiejo street, near the church, was entered on Saturday evening, while the reverend gentleman was performing service in the church, and his trunk broken open and robbed of $510 in money, and several valuable articles. His papers were also taken from the truck and torn up. No clue was obtained to the thief.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Monson held Court on Saturday. Several orders were entered, and Court was adjourned till next Saturday.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.—Two more bodies of the victims of the *Secretary* explosion have been recovered, and were brought to the city, yesterday. One was the body of Pardon D. Lapham, and the other that of Jesse Potter. Lapham was from Burrilville, R. I. aged 24 years, and has been in California several years. Potter was also from Rhode Island, and leaves a wife and one child in this city. An inquest was held upon the bodies by John Burns, Esq., Justice of the Peace in Marin county, and they were delivered to Nathaniel Gray, Esq., for interment.

The Clipper Ship Golden Fleece, bound for Manila, in beating out of the harbor on Saturday afternoon, went ashore on the rocks at Fort Point, and was abandoned, and sold at Auction next day for $2600,00. She was a first class Clipper, and altogether a fine ship. Her loss is an unfortunate one.

The schr. Bay State, Capt. Waterman, on a fishing cruise, anchored near Fort Ross on Wednesday evening last. It coming on to blow heavily during the night, attempted to get under weigh to work off shore, but the anchor fouling, before they could clear it, she drove on the rocks, and soon bilged. With much difficulty the Captain and the crew succeeded in landing, and walking to Petaluma, crossed over to this city. Captain W., sold the wreck as it lay for $400. She was a good vessel of 83 tons, and worth between four and five thousand dollars. She belonged to the Captain and others on board, was uninsured, and is a serious loss to them.

W. B. Shepherd, charged with killing H. H. Day a short time since, was tried and found guilty on Wednesday of murder in the first degree. The act was committed under the most aggravated circumstances.

EMBELLISHMENTS FOR THE PACIFIC.—In order that we may present our paper to its numerous friends in as attractive a shape as possible, we have in the course of preparation, a series of engravings, illustrative of California life. These engravings will be made from designs from life, by an accomplished artist, and will be executed in the highest style of art. Notwithstanding the increased expense this feature will entail upon our publication, it is our intention and desire to render the *Pacific*, in all its departments worthy the fullest support of a liberal and enlightened community.

News from Salt Lake.

By the last arrival from Salt Lake, we are in the receipt of news from the Mormon settlements up to the 3d of March.

We make the following extracts from the *Deseret News* as the only matter of interest from that quarter:

The principal matter of local excitement is the building of the wall around the city, which is said to be in a forward state of progress.

THE TWELFTH QUORUM.—The *Deseret News* publishes officially the newly appointed list of the Twelfth Quorum. Philip B. Lewis is appointed the President for Sandwich Islands, and Jonathan Crosby for California.

WEATHER AT SALT LAKE.—The following is the range of the thermometer at Salt Lake Jan 19th, 10 degs below Zero: 20th, 18 degs. do: 21st, 19 degs do: on the 26th February there was a heavy snow storm all day.

Bro. Lee had also received a visit from a band of the Pan-vants—the same tribe that murdered Captain Gunnison and his party. They are represented as having been quite impudent.

News from the Interior.

The people of Jackson, Calaveras County are about establishing a Reading Room in that place.

ACCIDENT FROM FIREARMS.—The Sonora *Herald* says, as one of our sons (Chester,) a lad 11 years old, was bring a pail of water from the pump, on Thursday morning 20th inst., he was accidently shot by another lad who was handling a gun about twenty feet distant. The gun was loaded with small shot, and the charge took effect in the left side of the face, in the mouth, and in the neck, the shot scattering over a surface of about twelve inches. The most dangerous were those in the neck, and one in the mouth which passed into the tongue, causing inflamation of the throat.

FATAL AFFRAY AT SAN JUAN BAUTISTE.—From a private letter the *Stockton Journal* learns that a fight occurred on Tuesday night, 18th inst., between some gamblers, at San Juan, Monterey county, during which a man named Clark was shot and instantly killed. The account states that his side was literally blown off.

The letter below was found in the coat pocket of Sutton, who shot himself in the Chinese house on 3rd street, last Friday. It was not discovered until after the inquest:

Sacramento City, April 18, 1854.

Mr. William Mecasky:—I write these few lines to let you know the reason of my death. I have been in this country since forty-nine, and I have never had to live on charity before. I have tried hard to get work, but cannot; and to live longer, in the way I have been living, is impossible. I have no more to say, but God bless you all and give you a better end than mine. JAMES SUTTON.

I have pawned my tools on J street for forty dollars, to pay some small debts that I owed. Amen.—*Sacramento Democrat.*

ACCIDENT.—Saturday as the Engines were proceeding at a rapid rate to the fire, a gentleman named Foard fell down and was run over by the hose carriage of No. 3. His shoulder blade was broken, and he received a severe cut on his head, besides having his little finger so badly mashed that amputation was found necessary.—*Ib.*

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—In consequence of ill health Dr. L. C. Gunn has retired from the editorship of the *Sonora Herald*. Under his management the *Herald* has attained a high position among the papers of the State. He is succeeded by Messrs. O'Sullivan & Murray.

RAIN.—Considerable rain fell at all points last week. The streams are rising materially in consequence.—*Sac. Union.*

CHINESE.—Twelve or fifteen four horse teams, loaded down with Celestials, passed over our planks on Saturday, bound for the mountains. Large numbers have been passing along for several days.—*Ib.*

Ship Building in California.

One of the most important branches of the Mechanics Arts, introduced upon the Pacific coast, is that of ship-building in California. Without the appliances of dry docks, and regularly established ship-yards, vessels have been built in San Francisco, which would do credit to the older cities of the Union. We examined the hull of a handsome schooner recently constructed on North Beach as she lay upon the stocks a few days since, which was a model of Naval Architecture.

One of our daily contemporaries gives the following interesting account of ship building in San Francisco.

Between Happy Valley and Mission Point there are now in the various stages of the building process some seven or eight vessels, whose aggregate burthen will be upwards of seven hundred tons. Most of them are being built by the shipwrights, on their own account; and in mould, material and workmanship will bear a favorable comparison with those produced any where abroad. Much of the timber used for the frames is of native live oak, from the opposite side of the Bay, a good deal of excellent material is also furnished by the old ships which are broken up here, that which is sound, being well seasoned, and almost as durable as iron.

Walters & Co., near the Sutter Foundry, are just finishing a handsome schooner of fifty tons, built upon a clipper model, and she will probably be able to show her compeers in the next race, a "clean pair of heels." She has the sharp ends, light stern and fore-reaching bow peculiar to many of the clipper ships.

Colognon & Co., near the foot of Main st., have in frame a schooner of forty or fifty tons which promises to be a very superior craft.

Honseman & Gardner, on the beach south of Rincon Point, have just put up the frame of a yacht modeled schooner of about one hundred and twenty tons, designed for a fast sailer and good carrier.

Another schooner of about one hundred tons is on the stocks a few hundred yards from the above, and will probably be ready for launching in the course of a week or two.

Near the railway are one or two other vessels on the stocks, and at Mission Point is the T. H. Allen.

In the same yard with the T. H. Allen, Mr. North is building a very fine schooner of one hundred and twenty or thirty tons which will be finished in a few days.

Several small vessels of handsome model have lately been launched at Contra Costa.

Three or four sloops and schooners have been built at the Pulgas Landing, this season; and at other points of the Bay we hear of a number of vessels having been constructed. Altogether, it is probable that the aggregate tonnage (exclusive of steam vessels) already launched since the beginning of the present year, and now on the stocks, will not fall short of *two thousand*. It will, therefore, be apparent that the business of ship building, is one of very considerable importance in our new State.

Sleeping with the head elevated.

There is a popular delusion prevalent that sleeping with the head in an elevated position, is conducive to health in a high degree. This error has been combated by many eminent medical writers. A leading Medical Journal, makes the following remarks in relation to this practice:

"It is often a question that arises amongst people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of man, whether lying with the head exalted or even with the body, was the most wholesome. Most consulting their own ease on this point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head, are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body, therefore in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body: and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus, in order to avoid danger."

The foregoing remarks have been suggested to our mind by the view taken of the matter in the following narrative by a correspondent.

Previous to the knowledge of the whereabouts and character of California becoming generally diffused among the people of the great American nation, being on my way to the Rocky Mountains I spent a night with a frontier farmer in Missouri. He was of the then "Far West," an early pioneer. The stealthy approach upon the watchful deer, the exciting race of the shaggy Buffalo, and the deceptive tricks imposed upon the timid and fleet antelope, were discussed and descanted upon during the evening with evident pleasure by the host. It was my first step beyond the pale of conventional society, and I inhaled with avaricious delight every idea and descriptive scene presented to my mind by the enthusiastic hunter.

His description of the hunter's camp—his night fires and hearty suppers of Buffalo tongues, venison ribs, bear meat and beaver tails would have brought tears into the eyes of the gouty epicure. The prerequisites and adjuncts to a pleasant and refreshing sleep were dwelt upon with a warm remembrance. Among other desirable qualifications of the camp was one which was so novel that it was placed by me to the account of extra painting to fill up the historic picture, a very common addition acquiesced in by most descriptive writers. To sleep well and soundly said our host you must seek a plane slightly inclined and with your head toward the base in such a manner as to bring the shoulders firmly to the pillow and you will induce sleep and awake with renewed vigor. Subsequent and protracted experience convinced me that the old trapper had caught a fact and that when anxiety or the thousand occurences which drive sleep from the mind and leave its place filled with restles and feverish excitement its return could with success be courted by simply depressing the head to a line horizontal with the body.

MOUNTAINEER.

News from the South.

By the arrival of the steamer Sea Bird, on Tuesday morning, we are in receipt of papers from San Diego and Los Angeles to the 22d inst. We gather from them the following items of news.

It would appear by the subjoined from the Los Angeles *Star* of the 15th, that "Filibusterism" has run its race, and is about extinct, in the lower regions. Walker's Expedition has proved a most miserable failure.

Under the head of "Later from the Frontiers," the paper from which we quote says:

Messrs. Horn and De la Barra, who have been active in Lower California against the Fillibusters, and who have suffered imprisonment and outrage at the hands of Walker, arrived in town this week.

The latest intelligence from Walker states that he is still in the valley of La Trinidad, about seven leagues from the mouth of the Colorado. A Spaniard, who arrived in San Diego last week, stated that Walker had seized upon about seven hundred sheep, and shot the owner, Mr. Dennis, because he refused to give them up voluntarily. Mr. Dennis had a partner in San Isabel, and one in Stockton.

Don José Espinosa, a wealthy gentleman of Santo Domingo, was taken prisoner, and three hours were given him to decide between death and the delivery of a ransom of twelve thousand dollars.

There are now in San Diego and vicinity some one hundred souls who have fled from their homes to escape the outrages of the bandits. Many of them arrived on foot, and destitute, and the citizens of San Diego have raised, by subscriptions, funds for their relief. Many more of the inhabitants would have fled, but the distance and the loss of their property prevented them.

Don Ignacio Arce, an old soldier of Spain, and his brother, Don Santiago Arce, wealthy men, were robbed of all their property. Don Ignacio, 85 years old, was forced, after losing his property, to act as vaquero for Walker over his own cattle. He has a family of fifteen children, which is left in a very destitute condition. Don Santiago was placed as shepherd over the sheep stolen from the murdered Dennis.

In the church of Santo Tomas were deposited several trunks, containing the plate, candlesticks, pearl necklaces, and valuables of several of the old missions of the northern portion of Lower California, amounting to many thousand dollars. These valuables were stolen and carried away by Walker.—These are some of the outrages which the people of that country have suffered at the hands of the "liberators."

The district where these outrages have been committed embraces a territory three hundred leagues in length, and from twenty to fifty leagues in width, extending from the line to the port of Molige, and is thinly peopled by about five hundred white inhabitants, composed of old men and women, the sons having mostly emigrated to Sonora and California. It is believed that a force of thirty fighting men could not be raised in the country; and even those who are disposed to resist the depredations of Walker's band are unable to do so from the fact that they have been deprived of their horses and arms.

The property destroyed by Walker is estimated at more than a million of dollars. And by his license and example, the Indians, who before were peaceful, have become aggressors, and their depredations are cleaning out what little was left by him. It is not supposed that Walker has appropriated to his own uses more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but a vast amount of property has been wasted. As an illustration, it is said that a band of fifty cattle were driven from the rancho of San Rafael, but only twelve reached the camp. The balance were lost in the mountains, and became a prey to the Indians, whose depredations cannot be resisted for lack of horses.

FROM THE COLORADO.

Dr. Thomas Foster returned to this city from a trip to the Colorado this week. From his observations we gather the following interesting items:

WALKER'S PARTY.—About the 7th inst. a party of ten or twelve of Walker's men came up the Sonora side of the Colorado and crossed the ferry nearly in a naked and starving condition. The party gave no satisfactory explanations why they separated from Walker. They stated that about ten days previous Walker crossed the river some forty miles below the mouth of the Gila, by means of rafts and swimming. They describe the whole of the command as being in a most miserable and destitute condition. Wearing the same clothing with which they went to the country, and this is in tatters and rags.—Walker himself is no better clad than the rest, and has but one boot and a piece of a boot. At their crossing they *cached* seventy or eighty stand of arms. The Cucupa Indians were here detected stealing some of their stolen cattle, and in the attack upon them seven or eight of the Indians were killed. After this, Walker recrossed the river at the same point, with only twenty-five men, and started back to Santo Tomas, with nothing to subsist upon but beef, their only fare previously. They represented Walker as having turned back in sheer desperation, without an object, or if he had one it was concealed, and because it was the only thing he could do. The party arrived at the fort in extreme destitution, and were kindly furnished with clothing and provisions by Maj. Heintzelman and Dr. McKinstry. They represent themselves as extremely sorry for having joined the expedition, and are on their way to the settlements to obtain employment. They say if they can gain an honest living, they will not "go soldiering any more."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Dr. Foster also furnished us with the following:

Since his arrival one of the men of whom he speaks has reached town, travelling from the Colorado on foot in eight days. From him we have the following particulars of the march from San Vincente to the river. Walker left San Vincente with one hundred men, and driving off one hundred cattle. In crossing the mountains between them and the Gulf, two men deserted and twenty head of cattle were lost. Soon after crossing the mountains they were joined by thirty Cucupas, who followed them to the river, where they stole some thirty head of cattle. Five of the Indians were seized as hostages for the return of the property, and in attempting to escape, three of them were shot.

At this time the rations had been reduced to beef alone—and poor at that. There had been corn, but this had been reduced so that it was only to be had in the mess of his Excellency. There was murmuring at this, for Walker had boasted that he would share the hardships of his men.

They reached the river six miles above its mouth, and about seventy from Fort Yuma. The Colorado here is about four hundred yards wide, very deep, and not rapid. The men crossed by means of rafts. In attempting to swim the cattle, several were drowned and some escaped, and the attempt was abandoned.

The first raft took over, among others, Capt. Douglass and Smith, an Englishman; and for Douglass went along, also, a pint of boiled corn, which was placed upon the ground and stolen by Smith. When Douglass ascertained Smith to be the thief, he drew his pistol and deliberately shot him dead. Thus a pint of corn was worth a man's life!

The party remained at this point three days. On the second day after crossing, there was much dissatisfaction in camp—and in a barren country which they had invaded with hostile intentions, with few means of repelling attack; exhausted, naked, starvation staring them in the face, many men prepared to abandon the waning fortunes of the expedition, and return to the settlements for an honest livelihood.

The party of our informant were three days reaching Fort Yuma, where they were received by Major H. with courtesy and their necessities supplied. Before leaving the Fort many others came in, and it was ascertained that fifty men had deserted Walker, and others were preparing to leave—in fact, a general stampede had occurred.

Finding his numbers thus reduced, that he could not swim the cattle, which were his only rations, Walker resolved to retrace his steps to San Vincente, with the evident intention of rejoining his Excellency Smith.—He started back in "the winter of his discontent," with not more than twenty or twenty-five head of cattle.

Gold has been discovered on the Colorado, in the cañons and bed of the streams.

DEATH OF TOM BIGGS.—Mr. Thomas Biggs, formerly from Missouri, a cattle buyer, crossed the Colorado about the 7th inst., with some two hundred head of cattle, and about twenty-seven miles from the river, between Cook's and Curtis' well, accidently killed himself. With the desert before him, and his cattle poor, he resolved at this point to leave his heavy wagons. In these he had a quantity of Government rifles, which not having any use for, he commenced breaking. The second one he took out by the muzzle, and the hammer accidently striking the wheel, it was discharged, the ball passing near the groin. He died before medical aid could be procured. Mr. Yeager, as magistrate, by advice, took possession of his property, to turn it over to the Public Administrator of San Diego county.

FROM SONORA.—Intelligence from Sonora is to the 7th March. The condition of the people is miserable in the extreme. The depredations of the Apaches are unabated, provisions scarce, and no money in the country. Unprotected, unemployed, and starving, the people are fleeing by every opportunity. Emigrants arrive almost daily at the Fort.—The tax levied by the Government to pay for protecting them from the Apaches is so enormous, that it is impossible to earn a livelihood and pay for the protection they do not get. The decree prohibiting emigration is enforced by soldiers stationed at all points along the frontiers, and those who escape are obliged to steal away in the night. The intelligent portion of the people are represented as being very anxious to become citizens of the United States, and it is only in becoming such that they expect any relief.

Striking at the root of the Evil.

The rapid strides of the demon of intemperance at the National Capital are the subject of remark and discussion over the entire length and breadth of the land. That a place where Temperance and sobriety should be practised to their fullest extent, where the judgment of men should be clear and unclouded should be too often disgraced by scenes of revelry and drunkeness, is indeed a national humiliation. That great natural thoroughfare Pennsylvania Avenue is thickly dotted on either side with grog-shops—and rum-holes are said to exist even inside the walls of the Capitol itself. The halls of the National Legislature are too often desecrated by scenes which lower the dignity of the highest law making power of the land,—and present a humiliating spectacle to the people to whom their representatives should present a bright example of morality and justice.

In view of the lamentable state of affairs at the National Capitol, the New York Temperance Alliance, have addressed the following eloquent and able memorial to both Houses of Congress. It will be read with lively interest by all the friends of Temperance throughout the land, and it is to be hoped for the honor of the people of the United States and their law making representatives—as well as the cause of good morals, that the prayer of the Memorialists will be granted.

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States.—

The subscriber has the honor to transmit to your honorable bodies the following resolution of the New York City Temperance Alliance:

Whereas, We have learned that the citizens of Washington city have, in a legal manner, at the ballot-box, and by a majority of more than two to one, expressed their desire that the sale of intoxicating drinks should come to an end in that city, and by the vote have requested Congress to pass such a law as would enable the city authorities to suppress that sale, and the evils it always engenders throughout the city.

Resolved, That this Alliance sympathizes with the people of Washington in this matter, and would encourage this just and lawful effort to banish from that city the evils of intemperance, which have proved in every part of our land the greatest burden and curse under which any free people ever groaned.

Resolved, That the friends of temperance throughout the country, are invited to express, in some public manner, their gratitude to the voters of Washington, for this noble example of a free people striving in a lawful and peaceable exercise of their rights, to throw off the shackles by which they were unrighteously bound; and to assure them that all proper efforts shall be made to induce the members of Congress from their respective States and districts, to accede to their wishes.

Resolved, That his Excellency the President of the United States be requested to call the attention of Congress to the above recited action of the voters of Washington and to recommend to Congress the enactment of a law to enable the people of that city, and their local authorities, to remove from them the evils of intemperance by suppressing the sale of intoxicating drinks, and that both Houses of Congress be earnestly requested to enact such a law at an early period of the next session.

We trust that your honorable bodies will not feel that, in calling your attention to this important subject, we are stepping out of our appropriate sphere. In the promotion of morality and public virtue at the seat of our national government, we have a deep and a permanent interest. In respect to local legislation the people of Washington are not self-governed. Their laws are enacted by Congress, and in the election of any member of that body they have no voice. They must submit to laws enacted for them by men whom the States and districts of the whole Union elect for that purpose.

So long as the laws of Congress authorize the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, not only will the people of Washington continue to suffer the evils of intemperance, but the people of the whole nation will be responsible for all these evils and for all others that may result from the injurious workings of these laws. And the people of this State and of this city, cannot be free from the guilt of all the evils of intemperance as they are now, or hereafter may be, in tenfold terror, experienced in Washington city, unless they strive to have the laws which protect and justify the liquor traffic in that city repealed, and wise and righteous prohibitory laws enacted.

It is not strange that the President and members of Congress, absorbed as they must be by the momentous affairs of the nation, should have their attention but briefly turned to the local matter of the District of Columbia and the city of Washington. Yet we are compelled to feel that the same direful woes of intemperance that prevail everywhere else are to a lamentable extent experienced in the capitol of our nation. We will not ask you to examine minutely the picture that might be drawn of the evils, as they have often been exhibited in Washington. We turn with horror from the contemplation, loss of character, self-respect, and public esteem, the domestic wretchedness the profanity and licentiousness, the sucides and murders, and the awful deaths by delirium tremens, caused by this one prolific parent of vices and crimes. From an abundant share in all such evils of intemperance, no city, no State, no district in our land has been free.

The people of Washington city have seen all these terrific evils rioting in their midst, and they have traced them all to their one only source—the retail traffic in intoxicating drinks. And as freemen they have, by direction of their constituted authorities, at the ballot box, solemnly declared their desire that Congress should pass a law by which the dram shops—those open fountains of pollution, vice and crime—may be at once and forever closed, and the venders of intoxicating drinks compelled to relinquish their corrupting and ruinous trade.

It is not, however, only for the people of Washington that we plead. We feel for the honor of our nation, that has been already tarnished by intemperance at the seat of our national government. We plead for the safety of the visiters to Washington, during the sessions of Congress, from every part of the Union, and of strangers from every country in the world. What a just pride would swell the bosom of every American citizen and patriot, who could point the world to the city where our national Congress meets, and say, "Behold a city, beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, free—entirely free—from the evils of drunkenness, and all its attendant train of vice and crimes!"

We plead also for our own honored fellow citizens, deputed to Washington, for this and other States, to fill various stations in the public service, many of whom—alas, how many!—are utterly unable to stem the torrents of intemperance that flow around the Capitol. Many such are hurrying down the slippery path already trodden by some from among the brightest of our "sons of eloquence," to loss of character and loss of influence, if not to the deepest degradation, and an untimely death.

The prevalence of intemperance among great men, and especially among those distracted by the cares, and ensnared by the temptations of high political life, is proverbial. Even in our own country, men of brightest promises and of brightest hope, and and originally of greatest worth—orators, counsellors, judges, statesmen, governors—have, through intemperance, given occasion for the nation's saddest wail. How have the mighty fallen!

The immediate and absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages throughout the whole Union, and the confiscation and utter destruction of all such liquors now in existence, would be an offering far less than might most worthily be made, if it could but save one man, one such as some, who, by this monster vice, intemperance, and before they had reached even the meridian of their days, their usefulness, or their honors, have been suddenly stricken from their country's diadem.

In view, then, of all these to us weighty considerations, we do, in behalf of a majority of the voters, and a vast majority of the virtuous citizens of this great commercial metropolis, and in accordance with the wishes of by far the largest and best portion of the people of this great republic, most earnestly call upon the Congress of the United States to listen to the prayer of the people of Washington city; and at an early period of the session to enact the law their wishes have indicated, and which their urgent necessities demand.

In the name and by the direction of the New York City Temperance Alliance.

CHARLES C. LEIGH, President.
C. J. WARREN, Cor. Secretary.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, April 20th, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hager presented a petition from the managers of the Orphan Asylum at San Francisco, asking an appropriation in aid of the funds of the Society.

Mr. Sprague, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the bill authorizing the Governor to convey certain property in San Francisco, which was adopted and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Catlin introduced a bill for ascertaining the number of males and females in the State.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Governor, giving notice of his approval of the following bills:

An Act to submit the question of the removal of the county seat of El Dorado county to the voters thereof.

Also, an act to locate the county seat of Sonoma anew.

Also, an act to incorporate the town of Alameda.

FRIDAY, April 21st, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Growell presented a remonstrance from citizens of Oakland. The petitioners understand this a bill granting a monopoly of the ferries between Oakland and San Francisco, and the petitioners considered it an unwarrantable attempt on the part of foreign speculators to injure the prospects of the city, as it gave a monopoly for 15 years at greater rates than are now charged. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Crabb called up Assembly bill, an act to amend an act to establish the State Asylum.

Mr. Keene said that he had this morning received melancholy news from the Hospital, that two of the most valuable assistants of the Hospital have become insane, and it has become necessary to take more energetic measures for the support of the institution; and in order to enter into a full consideration of the subject, as many member are anxious to take up the Revenue Bill, I should prefer that it be temporarily laid over.

Mr. Crabb said that this bill was merely to provide for the contingent expenses of the expenses monthly, and it is proposed in the Assembly to introduce a bill providing an appropriation for the monthly expenses.

The bill was read its several times and passed.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Ashley, to prevent the changing of the names of steamboats and sailing vessels, (a violation of the act to be fined, not to exceed five hundred dollars for the first offence; not exceeding one thousand for the second.) Referred to Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Gordon reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to provide for the security of liens of mechanics upon buildings.

SATURDAY, April 22d, 1854.

SENATE.—Senate bill giving to the electors of Calaveras county the privilege of voting for or against a division of the county, and organizing the new county of Washington, was read a third time and passed.

Assembly bill to provide for the survey of a portion of the northern boundary of this State was read a third time and passed.

[The bill provides for the survey of the whole of the northern boundary of Klamath and part of Siskiyou.]

The Governor transmitted a communication from P. K. Hubbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction asking for an additional appropriation. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Moore chairman of the Committee on Printing recommended the passage of Assembly bill to create the office of State Printer, and to define the duties and compensation thereof, and to provide for the manner and time of election.

HOUSE.—Bill to amend the act to prohibit the construction of weirs and other obstructions to the run of salmon. Read, amended and passed.

Bill to provide for the appointment of Deputy County Treasurer. Passed.

Bill to amend the act concerning official bonds of officers. Taken from the table. [The bill changes the present law so as to require the bonds of county officers to be recorded in the Recorders of fice.] Amended and Passed.

Bill to submit to the people the question of the permanent location of the seat of Government.—Taken from the table. A motion to lay it again on the table was lost—ayes 8, noes 37. Made the special order Friday.

MONDAY, April 24th, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing resolutions passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that Congress pass an Act giving 160 acres of land to the soldiers of the war of 1812; also that the widows and orphans of the last war with Great Britain be placed on the same footing as the widows and orphans of the Revolution; also Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, recommending the adoption of cheap ocean postage.

Message and documents were referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

HOUSE.—Mr. Whitman from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of Senate Bill No. 120—To authorize the relinquishment of the title of the State to Mare Island to the United States. Messrs. Coffroth, McKinney and Griffith, spoke in favor of, and Mr. Gordon against the bill. Read and passed.

Mr. Hoff moved a reconsideration. Carried. Recommitted.

A message was received from the Governor enclosing letters of Sherman, Duncan & Co., and Willets, President of the Exchange Bank, which were referred to Select Committee, without reading.

Also, a communication from P. K. Hubbs, Esq., in relation to Common Schools, which was referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, joint resolution from the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to old soldiers, granting to each one 160 acres of land. Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, joint resolutions Massachusetts, in relation to cheap ocean postage. Committee on Federal Relations.

TUESDAY, April 25th, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Keene from Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred Assembly bill for the protection of settlers, stated that Committee could not agree upon the report, and therefore reported the bill back without a recommendation or amendment.

Mr. Coffroth, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported in favor of the passage of the bill for the protection of settlers.

Mr. Tuttle introduced a bill, an act to regulate marriages. Read and referred. Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Keene stated that a bill, an act to amend an act creating an Insane Asylum, had passed both Houses, but had been brought back from the Assembly, to remedy a defect that existed in the bill, as at present it did not provide for the present outstanding indebtedness. He would move to add the following proviso as an amendment to section one.

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Trustees from paying the outstanding indebtedness of the Asylum, and the Comptroller shall draw his warrant for the same according to law." Bill as amended passed.

A communication was recived from Mr. Shephard, stating that he was the administrator of Geo. Kerr, and claiming the printing, and that no certificates be issued to the surviving partners of George Kerr. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hubbard presented a numerously signed petition from master builders, carpenters and consumers of lumber, praying the passage of a law to amend section 12 of an act to provide for the measurement of lumber, with a bill in relation thereto.

(The subject of the bill is to make the measurement of lumber, by an official, compulsory, so as to prevent the numerous frauds practiced by imposters and dealers in lumber. Read and referred.

By Mr. Dawley to amend an act regulating the duties of Harbor Master of San Francisco.

Mr. McBrayer presented a memorial from P. A. Morse, D. J. Tallant, Smyth Clark and William Hooper, Commissioners of the Funded Debt of San Francisco, in relation to the acts of the Legislature, concerning the floating debt of said city. Committee on Corporations.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported the following to the House:

Assembly bill No. 289, To amend an act providing for the rent of office for the Land Commissioners. Read and passed.

Assembly bill No. 282, To amend the 4th section of an act concerning the office of State Treasurer.—The bill provide for the safe keeping and disbursements of the public moneys.

WEDNESDAY, April 26th, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge.

Mr. Keene from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the special message from the Govsent to the Legislature at the same time as the communication from Mr. Hubbs the Superintendant of Public Instruction.

Report accepted.

The session was principally occupied in debate upon the bill fixing the residence of State officers having reference to the Supreme Court, fixing the Capital at San Jose, and the bill for the election of a State Printer.

Acts Passed by the Present Legislature.

1. An Act amendatory to an Act Incorporating the City of Marysville, an Act supplementary and amendatory thereto.
2. An Act to change the name of Wm. Alex. Smith to Amor de Cosmos.
3. An Act for the Relief of William N. Walton.
4. An Act to amend an Act entitled "an Act concerning the Office of Comptroller" passed Jan. 19, 1850.
5. An Act to declare the Head of Navigation on the Tuolumne River.
6. An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act "concerning the Courts of Justice in this State and Judicial Officers," passed May 19, 1853.
7. An Act to authorize the Court of Sessions of the county of Placer to re-imburse Wm. D. Smith and J. A. Avery, for money by them expended in constructing a Wagon Road across the Sierra Nevada Mountains.
8. An Act to change the name of Wm. Myers to Wm. M. Elton.
9. An Act to protect the bodies of Deceased Persons and Public Graveyards.
10. An Act authorizing the Mayor and Common Council of Sacramento to issue Bonds for certain purposes.
11. An Act to change the name of Charles Turner Kells to Charles T. K. Tracy.
12. An Act to authorize the Courts of Sessions of the counties of San Joaquin and Tuolumne to levy and collect a Special Tax for the support of the Indigent sick of said counties.
13. An Act to extend the provisions of an Act for the Protection of Game to the county of Tuolumne.
14. An Act concerning the Collection of Taxes, now due, in the county of Sacramento.
15. An Act to pay James McMahon for services to the State.
16. An Act explanatory of an Act entitled an Act making Appropriations for the Civil Expenses of the Government of the State for the unexpired portion of the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, A. D. 1854, and for the first seven months of the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1854.
17. An Act supplementary to an Act to Fund the Debt of the county of Yuba.
18. An Act to release John T. Bircham and his securities from a recognisance and judgment.
19. An Act to provide for the payment of the Official Reporters.
20. An Act amendatory of an Act concerning the office of Public Administrator, and making it elective, passed April 15, 1851.
21. An Act fixing the compensation of the Judges of Santa Barbara and Santa Clara counties.
22. An Act to provide for the building and furnishing of a Jail in Sacramento county.
23. An Act to fix the Sessions of the Supreme Court at the Capital of the State.
24. An Act to authorize the Court of Sessions of Sacramento county, to levy and collect a special tax for the support of indigent sick.
25. An Act concerning County Judges.
26. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act concerning Jurors," approved May 3, 1852.
28. An Act to provide for the permanent location of the Seat of Government of the State of California at Sacramento City.
29. An Act concerning the *per diem* of Officers of the Senate and Assembly.
30. An Act to authorize the construction of a wharf at the Pulgas Rancho, in the County of San Francisco.
31. An Act abolishing the office of Inspector at the port of San Francisco.
32. An Act to incorporate the city of Oakland.

MARRIAGES.

In this city Mr. Valentine Theobald, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., to Miss Helen Hutton Dunn, from the county of Fife, Scotland.

On the 23d inst., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Benjamin Franklin Reed, formerly of Mass., to Mary Kennedy of this city.

In this city, on the 23d inst., James Daly to Miss Mary Ann Davis, both of this city.

At the First Church of Christ, in Sacramento, on Sunday the 23d inst., by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. W. R. Johnston to Miss Helen Bowman, all of that city.

In San Gabriel on the 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Henry C. Daulton to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Jesse Hildreth, Esq., late of Ralls county Mo.

In Sutter Township April 19th, by Thomas Ross, Esq., Mr. Herman Leimbach to Miss Catharine Maria Bullibant.

In Sacramento April 20th, by Rev. R. T. Crouch, Mr. Loyd Teris to Miss Susan G., daughter of Col. Lewis Saunders Jr., of that city.

DEATHS.

April 25th, at her residence, Elizabeth Martha, wife of John B. Halford, of England, aged 27 yrs.

In this city 23d inst., Mrs. Sarah, wife of Peter A. Owens, Esq., in the 22d year of her age.

On the 15th inst., from injuries received by the explosion of the steamer Secretary, Stephen J. Wright, son of Hon. Stephen A. Wright, of Rhode Island, in the 19th year of his age.

In Nevada April 19th, of typhoid fever, Mr. Samuel S. Green, aged about 36 years.

Drowned on the 19th April, off Point Quentin, Mr. John S. Beener, late Superintendent of the State Prison at Marin city, aged 35 years, fomerly of Pennsylvania.

Special Notices.

In calling attention to DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be affected with Scrofulous and other disorders, originating in hereditary taint or from impurity of the blood. We have known instances within the sphere of our acquaintance, where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, alone.—It is one of the few advertised medicines that cannot be stigmatized with quackery, for the "Yellow Dock" and the "Sarsaparilla" are well known to be the most efficient (and at the same time innoxious) agents in the whole *Materia Medica*, and by far the best and purest preparation of them is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

☞ See advertisement, in another column.

Lyon's Kathairon,—For Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the *Materia Medica*. Dark and luxuriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this, ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and Grey Heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years. A. J. COURTWRIGHT, 76 Bond St., N. Y. The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Headache and all Cutaneous Diseases. For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Try it. PARK & WHITE, San Francisco, Sole Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. a21

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG LADIES.—The Rev. A. Peabody, in an address before the Newburyport Female School, which has been published, enlarges upon the use of exaggerated, extravagant forms of speech—saying splendid for pretty, magnificent for handsome, horrid or horrible for unpleasant, immense for large, thousands or myriads for any more than two. "Were I," he says, "to write down, for one day, the conversation of some young ladies of my acquaintance, and then interpret it literally, it would imply that, within the compass of twelve hours, they had met with more marvellous adventures and hair-breadth escapes, and passed through more distressing experiences; had endured more fright, enjoyed more rapture, than would suffice a dozen common lives."

MARKET.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Are not in large supply—quite a number of HALL's Eight Horse Powers Threshers, Seperators and Cleaners have recently been sold here, and to arrive at prices ranging from $800 to $1000 each.

PITTS Machines are preferred and have been sold at $1000 and upwards—McCormicks Reapers are largely called for and have sold readily at prices ranging from $350 to $400.

HUSSEY'S Reapers and Mowers combined are held at $300 to 350.

KETCHAM'S MOWERS are in limited supply and held at $300 each.

HAY RAKES have been bought up on speculation, at prices ranging from $4 to $6 per dozen.

HORSE HAY RAKES, revolving, have been selling to the trade at $13 to $15 each.

BUTTER.—Fresh California is abundant—selling at the dairies for 25@35c per lb. and by the Hucksters in the market retailing at 62½ to 75c per lb.

POTATOES.—Since our last issue 1500 sacks choice Potatoes have been sold at 50c per bag, of about 104lbs each—these potatoes were sold on contract, but the buyer refused to receive them and pocket the heavy loss incurred, and they were therefore sold for account whom it might concern, thus entailing a total loss on the producer in addition to a heavy bill of expense.

FLOUR.—Gallego & Haxall, $13@14 per bbl. Domestic and Chili $9@10.

BARLEY.—Large sales 2¾c@3c.

OATS.—3c lb. Eastern, 2¾@3c.

WHEAT.—3c. Seed wheat 4c.

HOPS.—20c per lb.

PORK.—Clear $24—Mess $20@$21 per bbl.

HAMS.—16c@18c.

CHEESE.—22c@25c.

LARD.—In tins 15c@18c—Kegs 16c.

BUTTER.—A strictly prime article of Goshen 30c@35c; ordinary 15c.

RICE.—Carolina 5c lb. China 4c lb.

SUGARS.—Crushed 12½c. No. 1 China 7c—Sandwich Islands, 6c lb.

SYRUP.—Stuart's and East Boston 50c.

GUNNY BAGS 10@12c.

SHOT.—$2½ per bag. 1000 bags at $.

SALERATUS.—10c lb.

DRIED APPLES.—5c lb.

DRIED PEACHES.—(Chile) 12c lb.

SOAP.—Excelsior 7c. Hills & Colgates 10c lb.

STARCH.—10c@11c lb.

MACKEREL.—½ bbls. $.

BRICKS.—$20@$30.

LIME.—$5 per bbl.

CEMENT.—$4 per bbl. Rosendale $1.25.

HONEY.—12½c per lb.

AMES.—L. H. R. P. SHOVELS $10@$15 per doz.

ROWLANDS.—do do $14 per doz.

NAILS.—$5 per keg—stock very heavy.

RAISINS.—Layer are jobbing at $5, and Bunch at $4 per box. The supply is light.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Of the best and most desirable styles selling at cost and charges—other styles 15@25 per cent less than Eastern cost.

DR. GUYSOTT'S
IMPROVED EXTRACT OF
Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

The Best Female Medicine known. Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Irregular Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, and General Gloomy State of Mind, are Cured by DR. GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, which gives Immediate Relief, by Renewing the Fountain of Health and Strength, the BLOOD. It Neutralizes Bad Humors, Stops Unnatural Secretions, and gives Healthy Action to all the Vital Powers.

Let all who wish to purge the Blood from the impurities contracted from the free indulgence of the appetite during the winter, and to prepare the system to resist summer epidemics, resort now to GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, which is proving itself an antidote for many of the most malignant diseases that flesh is heir to, and they never will be disappointed; for in this remedy the public faith has never wavered—never can waver; for it is founded on experience, just as their want of faith in other and spurious compounds is also founded on experience. They fly from mineral nostrums to seek hope, life and vigor, from this purely vegetable remedy, therefore, however broken down in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that his hope of physical restoration lies only in GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and persuade him for his life's sake to try it, and we have no hesitation in the predicting his speedy restoration to health.

SCROFULA.—It has been remarked by eminent men, that in the varied catalogue of diseases to which man is liable, there is scarcely one of such importance and of such interest as Scrofula, whether we look to the obscurity of its origin, its insidious progress, the number and variety of organs that it attacks, or its remarkable incurability and extensive fatality.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country, and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in "*Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla*," which is proving itself a *Specific* in the most severe cases of *Scrofula*.

A Cure of Scrofula in a case of Thirty Years Standing.—Read the statement of Geo. W. Jennings, a respectable merchant in Holland, Wabash County Indiana.

HOLLAND, Ind. April 12, 1853.

JOHN D. PARK—Dear Sir: *It is now two years since my wife was cured.* She has been afflicted *from her childhood with Scrofula*, the disease making its apperance on different parts of her body, limbs and face—confining her to her bed for weeks at a time. Her family procured for her the advice of the first physicians in New Jersey, also in Indiana, without her receiving any permanent benefit. The disease continued slowly to advance, insiduously snapping the foundation of her life—having formed several large running ulcers which were continually enlarging and discharging offensive matter—penetrating to the very bones and gangrening them.

Three years since, she commenced using *Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla*, which has entirely *healed all of her ulcers*, and up to the present time, she enjoys perfect good health and spirits, which we believe to be solely through the use of the Yellow Dock and Sasaparilla. The use of Mercury never having been permitted in her family, the disease could not have been caused by that medicine. Several of my neighbors are now using "Dr Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," with the most flattering success. Thankful for what this medicine has done for us, I give you the above statement, hoping to induce others to try the medicine and be healed.

Yours truly, GEO. W. JENNINGS.

None genuine without the signature of S. F. Bennet on the wrapper.

Sold by PARK & WHITE, San Francisco, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Also for Sale by STORY REDINGTON & CO., HENRY JOHNSON & CO., KEITH, HASSARD & CO., F. A. BABCOCK & CO., SAMUEL ADAMS, E. H. STODDARD and Dr. A. T. McCLURE, San Francisco. Also by Dr. R. H. McDONALD, 139 J. st., Sacramento and by all the principal druggists throughout the State.

Orders by mail requesting an Agency, accompanied by reliable references, will meet with prompt attention.

apl. 21. tf

WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Affection of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Lungs and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a fine Herbal Medicine—composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for this purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process, with the extract of tar—thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficacious Remedy ever discovered for

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

☞ BEWARE OF BASE IMITATIONS!! ☜

As there are quite a number of *Counterfeit* articles bearing the name of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, purporting to be the "Genuine and original," we therefore deem it necessary, for the protection of ourselves, and for the public good to *Caution* all persons who purchase the Balsam of Wild Cherry, to look well at the *Signature* before Buying. The "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," has a FAC SIMILE of the signature of Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia, and Sandford & Park on a finely executed steel engraved wrapper. Therefore, be cautious, as none can be genuine without the signature of "Sandford & Park."

☞ Sold by PARK & WHITE, San Francisco, California Proprietors, and Manufacturers, to whom all orders must be addressed. Also for sale by the following Agents:

Story Redington & Co. San Francisco.
Henry Johnson & Co. "
Keith, Hassard & Co. "
Littles Cole "
F. A. Babcock & Co. "
Samuel Adams "
J. Pardow "
E. H. Stoddard "
Henry Julien "
John O'Brien "
And by Dr. R. H. McDonald, Sacramento

Also by Druggists generally throughout the State.

Orders by mail requesting an Agency, and accompanied by reliable references, will meet with prompt attention.

apl21-tf

New Advertisements.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION

THE Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:

We speak in praise of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c.

The genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, on account of its great popularity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market, and extensively circulated.

EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words, "Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signatures of "H. Wistar, M D." This will be enveloped with a wrapper; copyright secured 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS.

Agents for California, BENJ. B. THAYER & CO.
127 Montgomery St. between Sacramento and Commercial,
apl4 3m San Francisco.

Ex Lightfoot, and other Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of desirable CLOTHING, to which the attention of the trade is solicited, comprising—

4,000 pair Cottonnade Pants;
2,000 pair Denim Overalls;
5,000 pair Cadet, Oxford and blk mixt Satinett Pants;
2,000 pair Fancy Satinett Pants;
2,000 pair Fancy Cassimere Pants;
150 dozen Grey Flannel Over-Shirts;
200 dozen Blue and Red Flannel Over-Shirts;
200 dozen Pink, Cotton and Regatta Shirts;
100 dozen Linen Check Shirts;
100 dozen Striped and Fancy Calico Shirts;
200 dozen Flannel and Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers;
200 dozen Hickory Shirts;

Boots, Brogans, Patent Leather Ties and Hats, by the case;

Hosiery, Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Collars, &c., &c.

Also,—A complete assortment of FINE CLOTHING by steamer Brother Jonathan.

For sale at the lowest market rates, by
JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
a7 3m 169 Clay Street

STEAMER BROTHER JONATHAN.
Johnson & Canfield,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY THE ABOVE STEAMER, a large assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which in fineness and texture, styles and workmanship cannot be surpassed,—consisting in part of—

"Banjeau's" super extra Blk Fig'd Cass. Pants;
"Simoni's" super extra Blk Doeskin Pants;
Super Army and Navy Blue Doeskin Pants;
Super Cal'd and Fancy Doeskin Pants;
Super Fancy Cass. (new styles) Pants;
Frock, Dress, Sack and Overcoats—of every quality and style;
White Marseilles Vests—single and double breasted;
Also—A lot of Extra Size Pants, Blk and Col'd;
A superior assortment of Furnishing Goods.

For sale, at extremely low prices, by
JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
a7 1m 169 Clay Street

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF AT 4 P M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt master; Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. Seeley, master; Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer CAMANCHE, Geo. R. Barclay, master; Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke master; Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor—will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The Steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The Steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Samuel Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusa every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Returning leaves Colusa every Sunday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A.M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's Landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
mar10 3m H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President

UNION BOOK STORE.
J. E. ALLEN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY
And agents for the Book Publications of the
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
No. 148 Clay Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STATIONERY,

SCHOOL, Music, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Comprising the works of all the standard Authors. Anthon's Classical Series, Bohn's Classical and Standard Library, Appleton's Popular do., Harper's Family and Parley's Cabinet do., Abbott's Histories &c.

Bibles, Religious Encyclopedias, Sunday-school and Hymn Books of all kinds. Also

A variety of Spanish, French, German, Italian and Chinese Publications. mar31f

MORMON
LABOR SAVING SOAP.
A FEW OF ITS MANY RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. Their Preparation is free from all deleterious qualities, and perfectly harmless in every particular. Its use will not injure the skin, or the most delicate fabrics.

2d. It saves labor; almost entirely superseding the necessity of rubbing or pounding. A washing ordinarily requiring a day, may easily be completed in one or two hours, and with about one third of the water commonly used, with other Soaps.

3d. Flannels and Colored Stuffs can be washed with the ease of Cotton or Linen, without fulling or shrinking, and the color restored to its original brilliancy.

4th. It will instantly remove grease or dirt from paint, without the use of any water whatever; protecting windows, doors, ceilings, carpets and furniture from suds or slops.

5th. It supersedes the use of all polishing powders, by instantly imparting a brilliant lustre to jewelry, plate, steel, tin, copper or brass.

6th. It is far superior to all other preparations for the Toilet. For cleaning, softening or healing the skin it is unequalled. It is also an effective and most excellent Dentrifice, cleansing the Gums, whitening and preserving the Teeth.

7th. It is acknowledged to be one of the greatest improvements of the age, and its use is indispensable to the comfort of every family, and the convenience of every hotel, shop, steamboat or laundry.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

In proportion to three gallons of boiling water, add one gallon of Soap. When completely dissolved, pour it over the clothes, saturating them thoroughly. Let the clothes soak one or two hours, or if convenient, over night. Rub slightly on a washboard or with the hands; then rinse in two waters, and the clothes are ready for the line.

N. B. This Soap can be used with great advantage in any labor saving Washing Machine, which will obviate the necessity of rubbing by hand altogether, and is far more economical than any other preparation.

Purchase a small quantity and give it a fair trial. **If not found as recommended, the money will be refunded.**

For sale at Folsom & Co., cor. Broadway and Powell sts.; Bartlett & Wadsworth, cor. Powell and Pacific sts.; Hall & Graves, Stockton st. between Broadway and Pacific sts.; Knowlton & Co., cor. Stockton and Sacramento sts.; Backley & Co., Clay st., off the Plaza; Tincker & Co., cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.; H. Hoag, No. 42 First st.; and at most of the principle Family Groceries throughout the city.

Also at their Manufactory on Stockton street, opposite the State Marine Hospital. JACKSON & CO. Agents.
San Francisco, Feb. 17, 1854.

A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
UPHOLSTERY & PAPER HANGINGS
VELVET, TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING,
WINDOW SHADES, SHADE MUSLIN, GILT CORNICES,
CURTAIN BANDS, &c., &c.
No. 128 Clay Street, San Francisco.
A. C. MESSERVE, San Francisco. J. J. MESSERVE, N. York.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

Houses Clothed and Papered, Curtains made and put up, Carpets Sewed and put down at short notice, and on the most liberal terms. ap7 tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS
For receiving a large and well selected assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!
Direct from New York, by
EVERY CLIPPER,
AS WELL AS BY
Express, via the Isthmus,
And having just received a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
Of every kind of Goods adapted to the wants of the market, are able to offer superior inducements to the

RAILROAD BAKERY,
COFFEE AND TEA ROOMS,
48 Long Wharf,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND FRONT STREETS.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT, that the most cleanly and desirable way of Cooking is BY STEAM, to whatever article it can be applied. Therefore, the Proprietors of this Establishment have just erected a

Steam Engine and Steam Apparatus,

Whereby most of their articles are manufactured and kept fresh and ALWAYS HOT. By the use of Steam they prepare their Coffee, Tea and Chocolate as required, which makes them far superior in quality to any other like establishment in the City.

BREAKFAST ROLLS,

Always hot and fresh till 12, M., and Tea Biscuit from 12, M. to 11, P. M. Puddings, Rice, Mush and Hominy hot from 12, M. to 7, P. M.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES,

Made from Flour manufactured in this city, from Fresh California Buckwheat. HOT ENGLISH MUFFINS, at all hours.

The PASTRY at the Railroad Bakery is universally admitted to far surpass any in the city, constituting every variety of FRESH FRUIT PIES, &c.

Call and judge for yourselves.
ml0-tf HALEY & THOMSON, Proprietors.

Commission Merchants.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

GRAPE VINES FROM CROTON POINT.

1000 Isabella Grape Vines,
500 Catawba Grape Vines.

The above received direct from Dr. UNDERHILL'S VINEYARD, *Croton Point*, New York.

Thes Vines are all three years old.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853 1m corner Clay st., up stairs.

MOSS ROSE BUSHES—CAMELIA JAPONICAS.

100 Moss Rose Bushes—9 varieties.
50 Remontant Rose Bushes—40 varieties.
59 Camelia Japonicas—three years old—20 varieties will flower this season.

The above from FLUSHING GARDENS, L. I.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853-1m corner Clay, (office up stairs.)

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MOWERS, Reapers, Hay Presses, Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Fanning Mills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Hay Rakes on wheels, Flour Sieves, Transportation Wagons,
Harness, Grindstones and Frames.
Hemp Seed—1000 lbs superior.
Buckwheat for seed—25,000 lbs superior.
Osage Orange Seed—1000 lbs choice and fresh.
Marrowfat Peas—Early Charlton Peas.
Water Melon Seed—Mountain Sweet.
Hops—First sort.
Baskets—4, 3, 2 and 1 bushel each.
Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets.
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers.
Sugar Mills.
Straw Cutters.
Rice and Coffee Huller and Cleaner.
Ox Carts.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec. 9, 1853. 3m (Up stairs) corner of Clay st.

ITALIAN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREE STONE
WAREHOUSE
NO. 94 BATTERY STREET.

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Restaurant Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns.
Richly Carved Stationary Marble Mantels.
All kinds of Lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone.
Some choice patterns of Moulded Architectural Lintels, Red Free Stone, etc.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
dec 9, 1853. 3m 94 Battery street, corner Clay.

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.

Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.

Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.

Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.

Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le apres frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.

Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en fin la laven bien sea en agua fria o caliente.

1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS,
Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts.,
Aug. 1, 1853. 3m. San Francisco.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, of New York. O. H. MIESEGAES, of New Orleans.
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
Merchandise, and Ship Brokers.
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE REMOVED TO No. 137 FRONT STREET, next to the corner of Jackson, up stairs, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interest of others having Merchandise or Produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

CHILI and CALIFORNIA FLOUR, BARREL FLOUR, CHILI and CALIFORNIA BARLEY, CHILI and CALIFORNIA WHEAT, and a general assortment of Merchandise, for sale. Loans negotiated upon Produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful Agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of Wheat and other Produce made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants' Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento. ml0-1m

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR
Premium Domestic Flour.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.

MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California-made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, for the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair, evidently having been made of unsound and inferior wheat; one sample badly bolted; five samples were all of choice quality and deserving of special commendation, and each worthy of the brand of "Extra Family Flour." The Committee reduced, by careful comparisons and tests, the five samples marked A. C. E. F. G. down to three, C. E. F., and after comparing them for half an hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E. and F.; and though unanimous in our judgment that E. was in all respects the best Flour, and accordingly decided that that was the premium sample and fully entitled to the award of the silver cup, we feel convinced that the three are worthy of special merit. After declaring the award we proceeded to open the key to the initials, and find that "Horner's Mills," of Union City, was represented by "E."; that the "Benecia Mills," (J. F. Houghton, agent,) was "F."; and that "C." represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; that "G." represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A." represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin Paige & Co., proprietors. Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, to whom the eight samples were submitted, and we are happy to say that the gentleman, without hesitation, threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place in the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples his opinion in all respects corresponded with our own, which to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted. H. CHANNING BEALS,
Chairman of the Committe.
E. T. PEASE,
WM. S. ALTON.

The subscribers are receiving about ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of the PREMIUM FLOUR daily, which they offer for sale at their DEPOT, on BROADWAY WHARF, corner of Davis street. [dec23 tf] HORNER & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

$50,000
WORTH OF
FURNITURE,
NOW OPENING AT
HOWES & CO.,
180 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BEING the large and desirable stock of Furniture shipped to Mendalls, Silver & Co., of this city, which we have purchased of the original shippers, at

Fifty per Cent. Less than Cost.

Consequently we are now prepared to offer at wholesale or retail, to dealers, families, hotel keepers and others, our immense stock at the lowest rates for cash. The above stock comprises in part the following articles:

Parlor Sets, in blue, green, and crimson Plush, also in brocatelle.
200 Sofas, in Mahogany and Black Walnut, of every description, from $30 upwards;
200 Bureaus, Marble tops and plain, from $25 upward;
50 Chamber Sets, painted, from $60 upwards;
Wardrobes, Mahogany and painted, from $16 upwards;
Secretaries and Bachelors' Desks, from $35 upwards;
Tables, Centre and Card, Marble and Mahogany tops from $10 upwards; Dining, reading, toilet, &c., from $2.50 upwards;
Chairs, Parlor, from $5 each, upwards;
Rockers, Mahogany and black walnut, cane and wood seat;
100 dozen Baltimore cane chairs;
100 doz Baltimore wood chairs;
590 doz. all other styles of chairs;
Mattresses, Hair, moss, felt and cotton;
Feathers, in sacks—also feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.
Bedsteads, Mahogany, black walnut and maple;
Office Chairs, Wood and cane;
Office Desks and lawyer's tables;
Wood Settees, Settee cradles, washstands, enclosed sinks, marble top washstands, marble top and plain side boards;
Mirrors, Gilt, mahogany and black walnut;

ALSO

A large variety of Children's Chairs, Counterpanes, Bed spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, &c.

Purchasers can rely upon finding at our Warerooms, every article advertised above, and at prices which we guarantee shall be as low for the same quality of goods, as at any other establishment in the city. HOWES & CO.

Remember the No.— 180 *MONTGOMERY ST.*
jan 5 1854-tf

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, Sacramento street,
Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN IN THIS CITY.

These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.

I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock.

REMOVAL.—DR. H. AUSTIN, DENTIST, has removed from 172 Washington Street, to his old location, No. 136 Montgomery Street, Battelle's Building, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. apl21-3m

12,000 FRESH GRAPE VINES, just received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from those in the best long and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale at the lowest market rates by W. P. PEAKE,
feb17tf No. 7 Washington Street.

Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.

LECOUNT & STRONG,
NO. 109 MONTGOMERY STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Messrs L & S's wholesale department is equal in extent and variety to any House in the Eastern Cities and affords particular advantages to the trade both city and county, to select in quantity and style to suit, at a small advance on New York prices.

Book binding and Lithographing done equal to any establishment in the United States. je24

COOKE, KENNY & CO.

HAVE established in connection with their Stationery business, a BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, complete in all its details. We are therefore prepared to manufacture for the trade at the shortest notice, every description of Blank Books, Checks, Drafts, Exchange, Receipts and Pass Books, also, Records, Ledgers, Journals, Day, Sales and Invoice books, of every pattern. Having engaged the best book finishers in the country, we are prepared to furnish Books which, in point of style and finish, will compare with those manufactured in the Atlantic States.

We have established in connection with the above, a complete Lithographic, Steel and Copper Plate Engraving and Printing establishment. Every description of Engraving and Printing done, which we propose to do at as moderate rates as can be afforded. COOKE, KENNY & CO.
Stationers Hall, corner of Montgomery and Merchant sts
San Francisco, August 26th, 1853.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH REVIEW (Tory.)

The present state of European affairs renders these publications unusually interesting. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that they must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood's and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood's and four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for Blackwood's, and but Twelve Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
feb24tf 54 Gold Street New York.

PIONEER BOOKSTORE.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
168 Montgomery Street.

HAVE just received per recent arrivals a large and select stock of Standard, School, and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, comprising the most complete and varied assortment in the State, consisting in part of—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Spellers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Town's, Webster's.
Readers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Parker's, Porter's, Town's, Swan's.
Grammars—Murray's, Weld's, Kirkham's, Smith's, Brown's, Greene's, Clark's, and Jandon's.
Arithmetics—Emerson's series, Colburn's, Adams', Ray's, Thomson's, Davies' series, Pike's, Smith's; Davies' Calculus, Legendre, Bourdon, Algebra, Shades and Shadows, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hackley's Algebra, &c., &c.
Geographies, Atlases, &c.—Mitchell's series, Smith's, Olney's, Morse's, Farley's, Woodbridge's, Mitchell's Ancient Atlas, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, Johnston's National Atlas and General Geography, (Edinburgh edition,) Morse's North American Atlas, &c., &c.
History—Willard's series, Willson's, Frost's, Farley's, Pinnock's series, Grimshaw's do.
Chemistry—Comstock's, Turner's, Gray's, Reid and Bain's, Youman.
Philosophy—Parker's series, Comstock's, Johnson's, &c.
Physiology—Fowler's, Jarvis', Cutter's, &c.
Botany—Mrs. Lincoln's, Botany for beginners, &c.
Astronomy—Gray's, Mattison's Geog. of the Heavens, &c.
Speakers—Sargent's Standard, Northend's, Zachos', Lovell U. S., Little American Speaker, &c.
Dictionaries—Webster's series, Walker's, Cobb's, Walker's, Worcester's, Johnson's, Miniature Lexicons, &c.
Copy Books—Fulton and Eastman's New York, Jones', Jewett's, Foster's, &c.
Book-keeping—Crittenden's, Fulton and Eastman's, Jones', Marsh's, Duff's, McGregor's, Harris's, Colt's, Ross', and Hartshorn.
Slates—Fine English and German, common, Log and Porcelain.

STATIONERY.

Paper—6000 reams Letter, Cap, Note, Bill and Account, all kinds; Wrapping, such as Shoe, Manila, and Hardware Papers; Envelope Paper, Gold Bank and common; Drawing Paper; Whatman's, all sizes, Roll paper for Architect and Surveyors' use; Bristol board, &c., Tissue Gold, Silver, Glazed and Marbled perforated Board; Embossed and Crayon Paper.
Envelopes—800 M super wove and laid buff, blue laid and wove, white, adhesive, all sizes.
Blank Books—20,000 quires—full and half bound, all sizes and bindings—a splendid assortment.
Ink—200 doz. Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Stephens', Edwards', Mordan's, Lerber's, &c. 100 gross small Inks, in gross boxes.
Pens—Bagley's, and Marvin & Hitchcock's Gold Pens for bankers' use, do. do. Commercial, Gillott's Steel Pens, Albata, Eagle, Haskin's; Quills, Water Rulers, Letter Stamps, Printers' Cards, fancy and motto Wafers; Faber's Pencils, Penholders, Inkstands, tin Cash Boxes, Pen Racks, Letter Clips, Copying Presses, Notarial Presses, Seal Presses, Letter Books, &c., &c.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Standard and Miscellaneous Stock embraces the Works of Irving, Cooper, Bancroft, Prescott, Macauley, Gibbons, Hume, Hildreth, Frost, Lossing, Dickens, Bryant, Thackery, &c., &c., Elegant Gift Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, &c., &c.

CLASSICS.

Anthon's series, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Smith's and Lempriere's, Andrews' Latin and English Dictionary, Latin, Greek and Hebrew Bibles, &c. &c.

Law, Medical and Theological Works.

A large assortment; Bush's and Barne's Notes; Clark's Commentary, &c.

By clippers to arrive we shall be constantly making additions to our already extensive stock, and can offer superior inducements to the city and country trade, teachers and others, to purchase of our house.

PIONEER BOOKSTORE.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
oc 21 168 Montgomery street

ST. MARY'S HALL;
The Sonoma Institute for Young Ladies.

A Christian home for our daughters, where regular discipline and thorough studies are combined with liberal freedom and domestic refinement; a nursery for dutiful children, affectionate sisters, and high-minded mothers.

Such is the need; such is the wish. Such is the end we have in view in devoting time, labor and capacities to the SONOMA INSTITUTE, which is now open for the reception of scholars. For this we ask the patronage of all who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of their children.

Conforming to the almost unanimous opinion expressed by our friends, we have selected the beautiful and proverbially healthy valley of Sonoma, than which no retreat could be more advantageous for the purpose of education. Remote from the bustle of a stirring city—at twenty or thirty miles distance from San Francisco and Benicia, from whence it is daily accessible by stage or steamboat conveyance.

We promise all that is generally promised in a prospectus. We conceive all the care and anxiety of Parents. We are ready to meet them, and, trusting in an experience of many years of educational teaching, and in a proper sense of Christian responsibility, we leave the work to commend itself.

JOHN L. VER MEHR,
Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1853.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction will include a Primary Department, and a Junior, a Middle, and a Senior Class, into which the Pupils will be entered after careful examination.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Elements of Arithmetic; Map of the United States; Leading Events in History; First Lessons in Composition; Introduction into French.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, including Fractions; Elements of Grammar; Geography of America and Europe; History of the United States; Botany; Composition; French.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; Grammar, with parsing; Geography; History of England; Geometry; Botany; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Book-keeping; Composition; French; Latin.

SENIOR CLASS.—Elocution; Grammar, with analysis of Poetry; Rhetoric; Logic; Algebra; Trigonometry; Astronomy; Use of the Globes; Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; General History; English Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Composition in English, French and German; Latin.

The Scholastic Year consists of one session, beginning on the first Monday in September, and ending towards the middle of July; at which time a public examination will take place, with distribution to all who merit them, of testimonials of Excellence in Conduct and Scholarship. We wish to avoid all rivalry. Merit must be absolute, not comparative.

Every two months a Report will be forwarded to the Parents or Guardians.

Regulations.

All letters sent must be under cover to parents or guardians. All letters received must come under cover from parents or guardians. Packages will be inspected.

Expenses, etc.

Charge per Session of a year, payable quarterly, in advance	$600 00
Parents sending two daughters, for each	500 00
(This charge includes Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, and Stationery.)	
Entrance Fee, (instead of bed, bedding, &c.)	$20 00
Only Extra Charges, at the option of Parents:	
Music, with use of Instrument, per Quarter	25 00
Drawing, per Quarter	18 00
Spanish and Italian, per Quarter	18 00

Each Pupil must be provided with four napkins, two pair of sheets, four pillow cases, four towels, six changes, the rest of clothing in proportion, a hat, combs, work box, brushes, &c.

No advance can be made for clothing or other expenses; no sum to meet such expenses be deposited.

No scholar will be received for a shorter time than half a session.

For further information, address or apply personally to—Rev. Dr. VER MEHR, Rector of Grace Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets, San Francisco; Rev. C. B. WYATT, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco; JOSEPH W. WINANS, Esq., Sacramento; GEO. W. PLUME, Esq., Marysville; Dr. HUIE, Petaluma; H. CHANNING BEALS, Esq., San Francisco. d9 1m is

THE MONTGOMERY BATHING HOUSE
THE METROPOLITAN OF THE PACIFIC!!
Situated on Montgomery Street,
Next Door South of the Banking House of Burgoyne & Co.
IS STILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Every attention given to visiters of the Baths. In the *SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON*. The very best Workmen at all times ready to wait on their customers.

Entrance for Ladies' Baths on Montgomery Street, next door to the Store, formerly occupied by Cronin & Mark

San Francisco, April 14th.

CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the OREGON and SANDWICH ISLAND MARKETS, to our Stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any House on the Pacific Coast.

HOTEL KEEPERS
AND
STEAMBOAT OWNERS

Will find every article suited to their wants in our Stock, and at reduced prices.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
apl4 3m Corner of Front and Sacramento sts.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS FOR PRIVATE *RESIDENCES*
In and adjoining San Francisco.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Having purchased a tract of Land within and adjoining the city limits of San Francisco, known as *Ex Mission Dolores*, and knowing its importance to the citizens of San Francisco for *residences* and *gardens*, for all kinds of produce, shrubbery, trees, plants, flowers, &c., for beautifying and making one's home delightful and pleasant to the eye, I have concluded to sell a portion of said land, and to survey it into lots, and streets, for the accommodation of a larger number of citizens. This tract contains many advantages over other locations:—

First. The title has been confirmed by the Commissioners; consequently, all persons purchasing any part or portion of said land, will have an indisputable title, which is one of the most important points to be presented.

Second. The lofty and romantic mountains in the rear, form one of the best barriers against the disagreeable north-west winds, that are prevalent here during the summer months; hence making it one of the best locations for family residences on this peninsular.

Third. The immediate front is the anticipated depot for the great *Pacific Rail Road*, where the commerce of the world must be handled; consequently, it must be used for business houses, and not for residences.

Fourth. The streets are being laid out wide and commodious, from sixty-four to one hundred and thirty feet. The many advantages resulting from wide streets I will not attempt to enumerate.

Fifth. Good and wholesome water can be obtained by digging for it. Many springs and small streams are constantly running on the premises. Citizens of San Francisco, you may think this is simply a speculative movement, and nothing more. I acknowledge it a speculation on my part; but stop and ponder over it, and look at what you *can* make, and not on what I *may* make.

Judging the future from the past, we must reasonably conclude the great and important destiny to which San Francisco is hastening. You must see by referring to the past that San Francisco has nearly doubled her population every year for the last five. Should she continue to increase in the same proportionate ratio for the next ten years, this particular piece of territory now offered for sale will nearly centre this great *Metropolis*, and of course must increase proportionably every year in value. I believe that in less than ten years, lots will be sold upon this plat for as much per front foot as the best location now sells for on Stockton street. We do not want the Pacific Rail Road to bring about this change in ten years; but should it be made, so much the better for all interested, and much quicker and larger will be the results.

The merchandise that will be transported from the numerous points in the East must centre at, and be exchanged in San Francisco. The public may talk about making some other point the terminus of the Eastern trade. You have assurance that a Rail Road will be made to this place, if its terminus is within five hundred miles of us; feeling confident as we do, why not prepare and shape ourselves for it, and not wait until Eastern and European capitalists shall have purchased all the lands, and thus submit to become tenants, and pay over to the lords of other lands, who have no interest with us but to impoverish us and ship their wealth to other parts. You ask why I sell, if I believe the above to be true. I answer, I do not intend to sell you all at present. I wish to have some of the profits of the future advance myself, but will sell you one or two thousand lots.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You had better set apart one month's income to purchase and situate yourselves on your own premises, than to pay that income for rent to another. You may suppose it will cost too much to get to and from your business, but if you will make a sober reckoning you will discover this location presents advantages equal to from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than you now incur, and everything would be more satisfactory because you would know when your landlord's bill would come in, and when you would have to move, provided you neither sold or mortgaged your premises.

A proprietor of these premises I shall endeavor to take such steps as shall conduce to the health, convenience, enjoyment and comfort of its future inhabitants. In addition to the above inducements, I shall select a choice spot for a park or plaza, and endeavor to beautify it at once; consequently, it will be the most pleasant and fashionable place of resort in the city. It was my first intention not to offer any part or portion of this land for sale, until February or March; but after mature consideration, I have hastened matters, in order to give those who wish, an opportunity to improve their lots with flowers, shrubbery, trees, or anything they may wish, before the dry season shall set in. I will here add, (experimentally,) to such as may wish to improve their lots—to fence, prepare, and plant everything in the nature of shrubbery, during the month of January, if possible; after February, your labor will be comparatively thrown away on such work.

These lots will be sold at auction from and after the 1st of January, 1854, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to Mr. SAMUEL BRANNAN, Agent, Montgomery Street.

In addition to the above, I will sell, near Union City, in Alameda County, good Farming Lands, at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, from one to two hundred lots in Union City.

Possession given immediately for any of the above property. Particulars given at the office of the undersigned relative to any of the above property, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, 3rd floor, No. 2.

JOHN M. HORNER.

December 23, 1853. [tf]

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp

A SPLENDID assortment of the above celebrated Lamps, for sale by GEO. DIETZ & CO.,

Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome sts. BURNING FLUID delivered daily from our carts in all parts of the city.
sept. 23, 1853. tf

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State
AUGUST 1st, 1853

Name of Office.	*County.*	*Postmasters.*
Agua Fria	Mariposa	E F Whitten
Alamo	Contra Costa	John M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's Camp	Calaveras	P W Scribner
Ashland	Butte	Elijah Lott
Auburn	Placer	J F Bailey
Arum City	El Dorado	Charles L Frost
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	F W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jos W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	
Cache Creek	Yolo	
Carson Valley	El Dorado	J C Fain
Cedarville		
Crescent City	Klamath	
Camp Seco	Tuolumne	J H Richardson
Charley's Rancho	Butte	
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Columbia	Tuolumne	A H Hunnewell
Colusa	Colusa	William Vincent
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Groetschius
Contra Costa	Alameda	
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	P L Wimmer
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	C B Noteware
Dobbin's Rancho	Yuba	O P Baldwin
Double Springs	Calaveras	A R Wheat
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Town	Calaveras	A G Sneath
Eureka	Trinity	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
Garrotte	Tuolumne	J F Watts
Georgetown	El Dorado	T M Reed
Greenwood	El Dorado	S B Jaynes
Gilroy	Santa Clara	L C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	A C Johnson
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Mariposa	James D Taber
Hamilton	Butte	C C Callott
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Ione Valley	Calaveras	J H Alvard
Illinoistown	Placer	R Brickell
Johnson's Ranch	Yuba	N E O Reer
Jamestown	Tuolumne	Wm Donovan
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	George B Keyes
Jackson	Calaveras	Pierce Husband
Keina	Shasta	Wm Potter
Knight's Ferry	Tuolumne	Geo W Dent
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W T B Sandford
Marysville	Yuba	P W Keyser
Mariposa	Mariposa	J F McNamara
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Martinez	Contra Costa	George W Jones
Marsh's Landing	Contra Costa	Geo Kimball
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Mission San Jose	Alameda	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	Jas P McKennie
Moore's Ranch	Colusa	Wm Vincent
Mormon Island	Sacramento	J W Shaw
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A Henry Stevens
Michigan City	Placer	
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Millerton	San Joaquin	
Monroeville	Colusa	
Napa	Sonoma	E F Pratt
Nashville	El Dorado	J B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	J P Thurston
Nicolaus	Sutter	R A Davidge
North Branch	Calaveras	F H Russell
Ophirville	Placer	Ed T Lake
Park's Bar	Yuba	D B Curtis
Placerville	El Dorado	E Y Gavor
Petaluma	Sonoma	W D Williams
Pleasant Grove	Sacramento	S W Brown
Punta de los Reyes	Marin	A Kenyon
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Ringgold	El Dorado	J L Sargent
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Steer
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J R Little
Red Bluffs	Shasta	Samuel M Bishop
San Francisco	San Francisco	Thos J Henley
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyons
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	E Anthony
Santa Roza	Sonoma	F G Hahman
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Russell
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos B Brown
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Samuel Barney
San Bernardino	Los Angeles	D M Thomas
Shasta	Shasta	D D Harrell
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H Theall
Steinberger's	San Francisco	
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	D J Staples
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	James Muncey
Suisun	Sonoma	H C Morse
Tehama	Colusa	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	John Clarkin
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Taft
Trinidad	Klamath	L B Gilkey
Turnerville	Sacramento	T M Pauling
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vernon	Sutter	D Abdell
Volcano	Calaveras	E W Gemmill
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	L Thrift
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodville	Tulare	
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C King
Yolo	Yolo	J S Fulton
Yreka	Siskiyou	

Harry Leslie.

BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

The young wife sat alone in her pleasant chamber, and her husband's last letter in her hand. The paper looked soiled and worn, and the handwriting was nearly illegible; they might well appear thus, for that letter had been carried in Margaret's bosom, and read amid blinding tears, until every word was engraved on her heart.—It was many long months since Harry Leslie departed to engage in a profitable business, and prepare for the emigration of his family to a distant land, and since that letter came, bringing news of his safe arrival, no tidings of the wanderer had reached his home. For a long time Margaret hoped all might be well; and when at last the shadows darkened her spirit, she prayed for patience, and strove to conceal from her father and children the grief that was stealing the bloom from her cheeks, and giving her such long, dreary nights of anxiety and tears.

But the gray haired parent saw her true feelings, and almost rejoiced to see that Margaret only trembled least she was widowed in her youth, while the old man had learned the sadder story, that the wine cup, over which Harry loved to linger, was leading him down into the dark paths of degradation and shame. Circumstances at length obliged him to reveal to his sorrowful child the truth, and she had gone to her chamber to search vainly in that old letter for a denial of the fact, to weep her tears of agony alone.

The young wife had sat long in her window, holding communication with her troubled, suffering spirit. She gazed, but not upon the sweet valley which lay sleeping in the moonlight; she listened, but it was not to the low, soft breathing of her unconscious children; she looked up to the quiet, watching stars, and wildly prayed them to guide Harry Leslie back to his home, and the stars returned to poor Margaret glances of hope; she felt as though the eyes of angels were watching her in sympathy, and she was comforted.

That very night the subject of Margaret Leslie's prayers and tears was sleeping in the streets of a distant city. Aye, in the streets, with only the blue lit sky for a covering, with the cold, gray stones of the pavement for a pillow. Oh! could that be one for whom faithful eyes had been weeping, and faithful hearts yearning with unutterable love? Alas! it was too true. There, covered with rags and shame, lay the wreck of a stately form; perhaps, too, the wreck of a noble spirit. That evening he had exchanged the last article of value which he had possessed for the poisoned cup, and ere midnight the wretch who attempted to destroy him, had driven him helpless and homeless into the streets. He tottered along slowly, sometimes falling upon the hard pavements, sometimes creeping like a foul insect, until at last exhausted, and nearly insensible, he crept close to the walls of a building, which cast over his wretchedness a friendly shade, and fell asleep.

When the inebriate arose from his deathlike slumber, he was in full possession of his senses, and he looked around bewildered, and wondered where he was. He thought he had been sleeping for the first time in his life, with no canopy above him but the starry heavens; yet, no, not for the first time, for he remembered that once in boyhood he had gone with the hunters over moorland and mountain, and slept on their beds of fragrant heather. But that was in his own mountain Scotland, then he was young, pure and free; now he was in a strange land, friendless, degraded and enslaved. As memory led him back into the past, reason and consciousness asserted their power, and all his dark life was pictured before him. He could see the gradual stepping stones by which he had descended into the whirlpool of vice; he saw that he was now in the very depth of misery and want; and in these lucid moments there were pale faces which seemed to approach and look mournfully into his own. Poor Leslie! Those pale faces made him mad. Oh, how he hated and loathed himself. He gazed wildly around the dark stones to find something with which to end his wretched life, but he saw nothing; he thought of the flowing river, but he was too weak to rise. At length he gazed up to the stars, and they seemed to look down into his weary, tortured soul with so much compassion, that he became calm and capable of reflection. There, in the stillness and quietness of the night, with only the stars for witnesses, he promised himself to forsake strong drinks forever, to seek employment and become a better man.

With the morning sunbeam, strengthened by his good resolutions, he presented himself before one whose reputation for generosity and kindness had reached and encouraged him to apply, told his story without reserve, and begged employment. But he was destined to meet with disappointment, and all that long day did he wander in his fruitless search. Some had never known temptation; his shabby and miserable dress prejudiced others, and tho' he told his story simply, and with a truthful and manly face, no heart allowed itself to pity, no hand was stretched forth to save. Poor Leslie had hoped and struggled to retrace his fearful steps, but his heart sunk under the many discouragements, and he again sought to drown his misery in the intoxicating cup. In the midst of violent uproar, with loud noise and violent gestures, Mr. Marshall appeared suddenly in their midst, dispersing them alone by the dignity of his manners, and kindly offering to conduct the inebriate to his home. To this kindly offer, however, no answer was returned; the drunken man was evidently injured by a fall, and as Mr. Marshall's feelings forbade him to leave a fellow creature in such distress, he called a carriage and had him conveyed to his own home.

When the consciousness of the drunkard returned, and he found himself in a comfortable chamber, decently dressed, and his benefactor stood at his side. No word of censure or rebuke fell from the lips of the excellent man as he stood contemplating the change a few hours had made in the being who stood before him, but he gently said, 'My son, I found you in trouble and have been happy in offering you a temporary shelter. You have now entirely [illegible], and I will gladly send you to [illegible]

[illegible] a wild look of anguish replied to [illegible], and again he said mildly, [illegible] you, and it may be I can [illegible], tell me your name [illegible].'

[illegible] fell upon the ear [illegible] tones of the good [illegible] feeling in [illegible] of the [illegible] with [illegible] as he [illegible] was a stranger, with neither friend nor home. 'My name,' said he, 'is Leslie, Harry Leslie; and, sir, I have tried to shake off my fetters, to be a man once more, but no one will employ a drunkard. I am a hopeless wretch, and wish to die unknown. A blessing on you for your kindness; it quite overcomes me; but I hope for nothing but a grave.'

The old man looked distressed and sorrowful, and hardly knew what to do to arouse into Leslie less discouraging feelings; at length approaching him, in a solemn and tender voice he said:

'Harry Leslie, have you a wife or child?'

'Sir?' exclaimed the inebriate.

'Say, Leslie, have you a wife or child?'

'Oh!' groaned the conscience-smitten man, 'why did I ever leave them? Margaret! my own true wife, my golden-haired Kitty and wee Willie,' and he covered his face with his hands.

'For golden-haired Kitty and wee Willie and your anxious wife'—

'No, sir,' exclaimed Leslie wildly, 'never must they know aught of my wretchedness and degradation. Better they should weep a husband and father dead, than mourn him a living disgrace.'

'Leslie, do you still love that wife and those children?'

'Love them? most fondly.'

'Then struggle to restore to them and yourself happiness. I believe firmly that you may be reclaimed. Tell me when you last heard of your family?'

'It is a year, a long year,' and the poor man groaned.

'And you have neglected a beautiful wife, your fair-haired children, and given them sorrow and loneliness and anxious watchings. But I seek not the augmentation of repentant tears. My young friend, if you desire to restore them and yourself to all the happiness of former years, I will assist you.'

'How?'

'I will give you employment; and you shall sign the temperance pledge, and keep yourself out of the way of temptation: at the end of the year you shall return to your own.'

'Think, Leslie, yesterday you were a—'

'Brute,' ejaculated the redeemed, as he fell upon his knees, and hailed the old man as his father—his deliverer.

'My son,' said Mr. Marshall, mastering his own emotions, 'I will leave you now to your reflection;—pray God not to be led into temptation,' and he left him alone.

The plans of the good merchant were speedily arranged. He would employ Leslie one year, and board him in his own house, thus giving him the blessing of a home. Mrs. M. entered heartily into her husband's plan, and our wanderer began his new life with a heart swelling with gratitude and repentance, courage and hope. The thought of his home and his heart's treasures it contained, cheered him in the hours of labor, and when the evening came, he found by the quiet fireside of his employer comfort and peace.

Flowers.

Oh! they look upward in every place
 Through this beautiful world of ours,
And clear as a smile on an old friend's face,
 Is the smile of the bright, bright flowers!
They tell us of wanderings by woods and streams;
 They tell us of lanes and trees;
But the children of showers and sunny beams
 Have lovelier tales than these.

They tell us of a season, when men are not,
 When earth was by angels trod,
And leaves and flowers in every spot
 Burst forth at the call of God;
When spirits singing their hymns at even,
 Wandered by wood and glade,
And the Lord looked down from the highest heaven
 And blessed what he had made.

Extravagance of Living.

Trade prospers with some bold and shrewd man of business. Every venture brings him in golden returns. He has opened some new vein of commercial enterprise, and being the first to work it, he coins his eagles as from ready ingots like a mint. With accumulating capital he enlarges his plans. He gives a wider scope to his triumphant energies. Statelier warerooms rise, and swarming servitors court the smiles of public patronage. He freights with strange cargoes his fleet of merchantmen, and seeks new markets beyond the sea; and still he catches every where the tide at the flood; and rides to higher fortunes. He is a successful man, a great merchant on 'Change, with a name and a credit current on distant continents.

And how fares it now with the simplicity of his early mode of living? His personal habits have undergone some transformation. His domestic arrangements are placed on a very different footing from what they were in his frugal, economic beginning. He owes a sort of revenge to his pinched and straitened boyhood—his hardworking minority. He looks with a kind of superb compassion upon the mean appointments that bounded his early aspirations. Come, he can afford himself some comforts, not to say luxuries, now.

And so he creates a new domestic world around him. He builds a palace. The pile of foreign looms covers its floors. Miracles of cabinet-work and upholstering grace the spacious apartments; wrought capitals, carving and gilding, frescoes and relievos, and all the braveries, multiply themselves again and again through the far-drawing vistas of the splendid and lofty mirrors. Triumphs of the pencil and the chisel hang on the walls, and lift themselves on marble pedestals. Above there are beds of ivory, and the table groans with its service of massive silver and gold.

Well, what's the harm? Let him cultivate the graces of life and indulge his love of the beautiful. He has the money. He has worked hard for it. Let him have the good of it. What he spends so freely goes into circulation again. It enriches the menials that stand behind his chair and drive his caparisoned horses, the artisans that elaborate his ornamental equipments, the caterer who serves his viands, and so blesses still the laboring poor. Why may he not do it?

The influence upon his own character is not wholesome. It affects him, and infatuates him with the pride of pomp and style. It adds fresh strands of strength to the cords that bind him to a life of worldliness. It displaces the manly, Roman-featured virtues of self-denial and self-sacrifice, with the ignoble, enervating spirit of self-indulgence. It deafens his ear to that voice out of the oracles, "Love not the world, neither the things of the world." It ignores the grand fact of his stewardship for a divine Proprietor. It makes the condition on which his own personal salvation hinges, "Sell all thou hast and give to the poor," as impossible as for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

What does he do with his wealth as the steward of God, who has entrusted him with his all? Houseless, penniless want lifts its pale face and pleading palm at his door. Famishing islanders send their sharp cry over the waters. Afar off, millions are asking for the bread of life. Great enterprises of human charity and gospel evangelization halt for need of succor. Beneficent institutions, half-reared or half-equipped, wait endowment; and he is filling his decorated saloons with gems of art and admiring crowds, and lavishing thousands on a painting, or a piece of statuary, or a dinner-party.

I have sometimes thought, as I have read of the charges preferred in our criminal courts against those indicted as vagrants, of contrasted charges entered on a celestial docket. The substance of the indictment here is, No house, no home, no bed, no shirt, no shoes, no hat, no land, no money, no friends. This makes out a vagrant. Doubtless it is also true that the poor worthless fellow has no thrift, no energy, no self-restraint. But will it be any easier to meet at the upper bar the charge for superfluities tabled there before the Judge? *Item*, a dozen rooms of state kept in solemn magnificence for guests of quality; *item*, so many goblets and spoons of gold for dainty lips; *item*, so many rare untimely dishes, forced out of season into strange climates to regale epicurean palates; *item, item*, so many couches of ease, so many changes of raiment, so many houses in city and country, so many hoarded and rusting thousands of treasure. "Guilty or not guilty?" What will he plead?

Well, but dying he may enrich the treasury of the Lord; leave legacies in his will to build hospitals, and endow colleges, and send the Bible abroad, and provide homes for the widow and orpan. Yes, when he can draw the revenues from his gold no longer; when from his slack hands the key of his vault must fall; when what he gives away is no longer his, his only proprietorship being six feet of earth; when he forces his heirs to a self-denial he would not practise while the breath of was in him. He may give when he cannot feel it, when he cannot help it, when he must let go all, when others are coming in spite of him into the inheritance; he may herald his benefactions then, and the world may praise his munificence, and commemorate his name by christening after it the objects of his posthumous charities. But there is a living stewardship yet to be accounted for, for which this late atonement may not answer.

But there are sons coming up in that luxurious home. What must be the influence of that type of training upon their character and habits? They miss the invigorating lessons of early hardships. No rugged task-master of need stands over them to scourge them into industry and thrift. In the summer-time of youthful passion, they may buy what pleasure they will. No scanty purse, no grim jailer of poverty, shuts them in the cell of the anchorite. While others, on whose shoulders comes the pressure of an unprovided condition, are laying deep the foundations of future greatness and success, and bracing their limbs for the steep places that climb to the summits of future and true manhood, they are dallying with soft and silken hours, listening to syren songs, and pressing Scircean cups to their lips. These bowers of ease and sense are not the schools of discipline that ripen the great and strong spirits whose career shall brighten and bless the age. Out of them open swift-descending paths that lead to the low levels of the vices—debaucheries and riotous living. At the best, there must come a division of the overgrown estate. No fragment of it can support its original splendor. The luxuries that were once possible and habitual must be abandoned; or, more likely, in the vain attempt to retain them, each partial heir will be dragged down to poverty, bankruptcy and ruin; the memory of that princely home imbittering every humbler lot, or loaded perhaps with maledictions, as having formed tastes, and whims, and habits that become in changed circumstances only a burden and a curse.

And then outside of the family circle there is an influence upon society which is to deprecated. Rising young men, coveting the glitter and appliances of such prodigal living, are hurried forward beyond the scope of prudence or ability, in their attempts to realize it; are made discontented with the slow and honest gains of honest toil; indulge in golden visions, baseless as dreams; and, rising on waxen wings, too near the sun, make wreck of fortune and principles too. Every such instance of luxrious and extravagant living fosters a tendency in the whole community to such a perilous extreme, goes to outlaw our ancient type of republican frugality and simplicity, and brings in an age of splendid corruption, effeminacy, and profligacy. We have more to fear for our country in this one direction of danger than we are apt to conceive. The progress of enterprise and wealth, the amassing of ducal fortunes, the central accumulation of the means of lavish expenditure, the inswelling tides of gold, as from mines never to be exhausted, are driving us, as a people, swiftly toward that rock upon which the elder empires split. The signs of such a drift are neither few or equivocal. The erection and furnishing of private mansions in costliest style and decorations; the putting up of metropolitan hotels, each outvieing the last in show and magnificence; the display of precious metals on our boards of entertainment; the appointments of social feasts, even in Christian families, squandering literally thousands on a single gala-night, argue in clearest tones the existence of the peril. This progress does not look toward safety, does not strain toward the heights of the fulfilment of our great mission as a free, virtuous and Christian people, and cannot, we fear, win the favor of God, in whose defences alone our life and peace are impregnable.—*Congregationalist.*

The love of admiration is the canker upon the heart of many a lovely woman. It is vanity in its worst form. It insinuates itself into the moral nature, and either makes the woman an object of vulgar stare or public notoriety. When her beauty is gone, the absence of the stimulant to her weakened nature leaves her irritable and disappointed. Beauty is a dangerous inheritance, and requires a special duty from the owners of it. The destiny of a beautiful woman is nobler than to be stared at by the vulgar crowd, or flattered by heartless society.

A great man is one who in some sense or another adds to the world's possessions; be it in government, in poetry, or in philosophy, he is a bringer into life—a builder, a creator, a planter, an inventor—in some sort a doer of that which nobody else has done before him, and which nobody, then, beside himself, seemed willing or prepared to do. Now it is very certain that the world really loses none of its possessions.—A truth once known, is known forever.

Table of Distances.

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	Sacramento.	Stockton.	San Quentin.
Alameda	Alvarado	175	185	50
Butte	Bidwell's Bar	75	120	230
Calaveras	Mokelumne Hill	60	55	220
Colusi	Colusa	140	195	295
Contra Costa	Martinez	110	120	45
El Dorado	Coloma	50	105	205
Humboldt	Union Town	390	400	265
Klamath	Union Town	550	560	425
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	660	670	535
Marin	San Rafael	158	168	3
Mariposa	Mariposa	155	100	265
Monterey	Monterey	260	270	135
Napa	Napa City	130	140	55
Nevada	Nevada	65	120	220
Placer	Auburn	35	90	190
Sacramento	Sacramento	...	55	155
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	690	700	565
San Diego	San Diego	790	800	665
San Joaquin	Stockton	55	...	165
San Francisco	San Francisco	140	150	15
San Luis Obispo	San Louis Obispo	460	470	335
Santa Clara	San Jose	200	90	75
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	260	270	135
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	290	600	465
Shasta	Shasta	225	280	380
Sierra	Downieville	97	152	252
Siskiyou	Yreka	300	355	455
Solano	Benicia	110	120	45
Sonoma	Sonoma	138	190	40
Sutter	Nicholaus	30	85	185
Trinity	Weaverville	265	320	420
Tuolumne	Sonora	125	70	235
Tulare		265	210	375
Yolo	Washington	1	56	156
Yuba	Marysville	65	120	220

The following miscellaneous distances may also be useful for reference:

From Sacramento to San Francisco, 140 miles; to Stockton, 55 miles; to Benicia, 110.

From Stockton to San Francisco, 150 miles; to Benicia, 120 miles.

From San Francisco to San Quentin, 15 miles; to San José, 60 miles; to Benicia, 30 miles.

Places of Worship in San Francisco.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence Jackson street three doors from Powell.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Happy Valley. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. S. H. Willey Pastor, residence Happy Valley, corner Second and Mellus streets.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wm. Rollinson Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

Grace Church.—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Right Rev. Bishop Kipp. Rector, Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr assistant minister.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. S. V. Blakesley.

Seamen's Bethel.—on Mission Street, near Front. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church. Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Unitarian Church.—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 a. m and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 2 1-2 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Musical Hall, Bush Street, corner of Montgomery. Services at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. M. T. Scott Pastor.

Chinese Chapel.—Rev. William Speer, (Missionary Pastor,) corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, at the San Francisco Bible House, Stockton st., near Green street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Organized, Jan. 24th, 1853.

President—David S. Turner.
Vice President—H. Channing Beals.
Recording Secretary—D. Olyphant Vail.
Corresponding Secretary—F. A. Woodworth.
Treasurer—Chas L. Strong.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. R. Wadsworth,
J. H. Purkitt,
Speer Riddle,
Finley,
J. H. Gardiner.
A. G. Randall,
F. S. Hawley,
Wm. MacMichael,
Philip A. Roach,

LIBRARY and READING ROOMS in the Montgomery Block. Open every day and evening, and from 12 to 2 P.M. each day, exclusively for ladies or gentlemen accompanying ladies.

The Institution is open to all classes of the community, and the young men of San Francisco, of every calling, profession and pursuit are earnestly invited to participate in the advantages it offers. The Library contains nearly three thousand volumes, carefully and judiciously selected, comprising many of the best standard works in the English language, besides many valuable works in French, Spanish, German, etc. The Reading Room is spacious and comfortably arranged, and is abundantly supplied with Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, and Illustrated Works from all parts of the globe.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

An iniation fee of ten dollars, and a monthly payment of one dollar confers a membership, with all the advantages and benefits of the Institution.

A subscription of twenty-five dollars entitles the subscriber to a certificate for one share of stock, making him a joint owner of the properties of the Institution, which share of stock is transferable, and entitles the holders thereof to all the benefits aforesaid, on the payment of one dollar per month.

A payment of one hundred dollars constitutes a Life Membership, without any further dues or payments.

Subscription books are open at the rooms of the Association, and at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. Charles L. Strong of the house of LeCount & Strong, in Montgomery Street, near California St.

Contributions of books, manuscripts, maps, charts or other literary matter, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

San Francisco, February, 1854.

SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT CONTRA COSTA.

THE spacious and comfortable house lately "the Washington Pavilion," on Broadway, in Oakland, has been procured and will be devoted exclusively to the use of FAMILY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the superintendence and instruction of the Rev. Henry Durant, lately arrived from New York. It will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 6th day of June, instant, as the commencement of what is designed to be a permanent School. The beauty and salubrity of the spot, its accessible position on the Bay of San Francisco, its attractions as a place of residence for families; the wholesome shade and classic air of its ancient oaks, the taste of its increasing population, and the munificient regard to the cause of Education, manifested by the present proprietors of the soil, contribute to render this one of the most desirable situations in the State, for the proposed Institution.

The branches of study to be pursued, will comprise, besides those usually taught High Schools, the Latin, Greek, and, if desired, the French, German, and Spanish Languages.

The price for board, washing, domestic care and School Instruction will be $12 50 per week, payable monthly, in advance: for Tuition alone, $10.00 per month. Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture.

The house stands on Broadway, direct from the landing, at the distance of about five minutes walk. The place may be reached from San Francisco, by the Kate Hayes, Capt. Edwards, from Pacific Wharf, in one hour, leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M., and at 5½ P. M., returning the next morning.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed.

Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Francisco,
Rev. S. H. Willey, " "
Rev. W. C. Pond, " "
Hon. James Wilson, " "
Edward Jones, Esq., " "
Mr George T. Upham, House G. B. Post & Co.
Capt. E. Knight, San Francisco.
Capt. J. C. Hoyt, " "
Henry T. Hewitt, M. D., " "
Henry P. Coon, M. D., " "
Robert McMillan, M. D., " "
Rev. J. A. Benton, Sacramento City.
Rev. E. Corwin, San Jose.
Sherman Day, Esq., San Jose.
Rev. E. B. Wallsworth, Marysville.
Rev. J. Pierpont, Placerville.
Rev. J. H. Warren, Nevada.
Rev. J. G. Hale, Grass Valley.
Rev. J. Woods, Stockton.
Rev. S. S. Harmon, Sonora.
Rev. B. D. Henry, Mokelumne Hill.
Hon. Amos B. Corwine, American Consul, Pana
Rev. J. Rowell, Panama. m8

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.
WHITTON, TOWNE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 151 Clay Street, near Montgomery St.
WHERE THEY EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,
SUCH AS

Books,
Catalogues,
Pamphlets,
Shop Bills,
Circulars,
Manifests,
Ball Tickets,
Ball Cards,
Invitations,
Headings,
Bank Notes,
Certificates,
Checks,
Blanks,
Policies,
Hat Tips,
Bill Heads,
Programmes,
Business Cards,
Bills of Fare,
Bills of Exchange,
Blank Receipts,
Shipping Articles,
Prices Currents,
Auction Bills,
Billets, &c.

In the Best Manner and at the lowest Cash Prices.

☞ We have on hand a large variety of "VIGNETTES," for printing Bank Checks, Certificates of Stock, &c., engraved expressly to our order in the Atlantic States. Our Office is supplied with the choicest kinds of Ornamental Type and Borders, selected with care from the principal Foundries in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to which frequent additions of new styles are being made.

For Printing in BRONZES and COLORED INKS our facilities are unsurpassed by any other establishment in the State. Those wishing any kind of Printing are invited to call and examine specimens. istf

EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

THE SPRING SESSION of Rev. C. M. Blake's Collegiate Institute, at Benicia, California, will commence on Monday, January 2, 1854, and continue 22 weeks. Early application should be made to the Principal, as few vacancies remain to be filled. nov24-tf.

Miscellaneous Business Cards.

DRS. PEARSON & CRANE,
DENTISTS,

Having removed to their new suit of rooms, 193 Clay st. Private entrance first door below Kearny.

Being prepared to manufacture block teeth, we invite those requiring artificial ones to give us a call, and all others wishing dental operations WELL performed, and willing to pay a liberal fee.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy13m.

DOCTORS TRIPLER & HEWIT,
C. S. TRIPLER, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army;
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
OFFICE IN ARMORY HALL,
corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
dec16—tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
Feb. 13. a20

DR. N. THURSTON'S
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Davis Street, No. 80—Room No. 20.
Aug. 12. San Fancisco.

E. COLE, C. G. FINNEY.
COLE & FINNEY,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
j14tf Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco.

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
dec16 Over the new Post Office, San Francisco. tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. GALEN BURDELL
continues to operate on the TEETH, at his old stand, 205 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
oc21-3m

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
(Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Philadelphia.)
Northeast corner of Washington and Stockton streets, San Francisco.
Office Hours—From 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.; and from 1 to 4, P. M.
Residence at the Oriental Hotel. oc21 tf

JAS B. ROBERTS, W. C. McNEIR
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 70 Battery st., between Sacramento and California sts.
de3 San Francisco. tf.

ALLEN & BLOOMER,
(LATE BUCKLEY & BLOOMER,)
HOUSE, SHIP, STEAMBOAT AND SIGN PAINTING,
142 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE LEIDESDORFF.
☞ Gilding, Graining, Glazing and Marbling done to order. Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. for sale. au26 3m

W. A. & C. PALMER,
DEALERS IN EASTERN LUMBER,
oc21 tf Junction of California and Market streets.

JOHN J. CUSHING, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF HOMOEPATHY,
CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Office hours, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.
dec16 3m

MRS. E. J. HALL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHESS.

SUCCESS WARRANTED in the cure of diseases peculiar to woman. Mrs. H. has had much experience in the treatment of diseases incident to children.

Residence, PORTSMOUTH HOUSE, Plaza, Clay street.
sept12—3m

KIMBALL FAVOR, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND
OBSTETRICIAN.

Tenders his Professional services to the citizens of San Francisco. Office, on First Street, over Mr. Wilcox's Clothing Store, nearly opposite City Flour Mills. 11tf

LUCIUS A. BOOTH, CHAS. SMITH, NEWTON BOOTH
BOOTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 38 K STREET,
Sacramento City.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Groceries and Provisions of every description.

Consignments of California produce received. feb 17tf

D. S. SMITH,
DEALER IN
HAY, GRAIN AND FEED
OF ALL KINDS,
No. 144 SANSOME STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. jan 27tf

COCHITUATE BATHS.
57 Sansome Street.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
oc21 3m MASON & McCOMBE.

CHARLES CAMPBELL. W. B. HANSBROUGH.
CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Foot of Clay Street, Corner of East.
San Francisco.
sept9 Cash Advances made on Consignments 3m

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf,
aug20tf San Francisco, California.

W. J. SILVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEDS, MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
149 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
W. J. SILVER,
H. CARRISON, SAN FRANCISCO,
N. B. Hair, Moss, Feathers &c. for sale on the most reasonable terms. je24 3m

LADD'S PIONEER COAL YARD
11 BATTERY STREET, NEAR CALIFORNIA;
C. W. TAPPAN, Proprietor.
Every kind of Coal constantly on hand, and delivered to any part of the City, promptly to order.
aug26 **Charcoal Always on Hand.** 3m

L. P. ZANE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SADLERY AND HARNESS,
Kearny Street, between Pine and Bush Streets,
San Francisco.
N. B. Always on hand, a supply of ready made Work.
sept 22, 1853

WORTHINGTON,
House, Sign, Ship, and Ornamental Painter;
Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, &c.
BRENHAM PLACE, PLAZA.
A splendid assortment of Ornamental Stained Plain and Glass
oc21 3m

D. E. PROVOST,
Fruits, Nuts, &c.
SOLE AGENCY FOR WELLS & PROVOST'S, (N. Y.,)
PICKLES AND PRESERVED GOODS,
72 and 74 California street, San Francisco.
sept. 16, 1853. 3m

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

LORD & WEBB,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
132 Sansome Street, between Washington and Clay.
Sept. 2 tf San Francisco.

ALBERT GREEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 54 Long Wharf, one door East of Battery Street.
Freeman's Celebrated Boots, always to be found at this Establishment. sept2 3m

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
Corner of Clay, and Battery Streets,
ap9tf San Francisco.

J. DE LA MONTANYA,
IMPORTER OF
STOVES! STOVES!!
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Bottoms, &c. &c.,
No. 126 Jackson Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery,
sept9 San Francisco. tf

ATWILL & CO.'S
MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE,
172 Washington Street.
Toys! Toys! Toys!
PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.
oc21-tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLARKE & TWITCHELL,
(Formerly A. R. McKenzie,)
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
124 Commercial Street,
(UP STAIRS, OVER McGLASHAN'S BOOK STORE,)
Between Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets
Persons requiring help will be promptly supplied by applying at this store. oc21-3m

H. C. MAGRAW. FRANK TILFORD.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office in Bolton & Barron's Buildings, entrance on Merchant street. oc21-3m

NICHOLS, PARKER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Fire Proof Brick Store, corner of Battery and Clay Streets.
sept9 San Francisco. m8

Banking Houses.

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK, AND SAN FRANCISCO
ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.
DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent

ALL Moneys left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

Gold Dust left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

Gold Dust received on Special Deposit free of charge, and rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the *Assaying* or testing of all kinds of *Ores*.

Gold Dust Received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at sight or on time.
jan 6-tf

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAMES KING of WM,
Corner of Montgomery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.
EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,
PHILADELPHIA,
WASHINGTON,
&c., &c
mar3tf

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Washington Street cor. Kearny, opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Bills Sold on all the Eastern Cities, and Gold Dust Purchased at Market Prices.
Agents in New York—American Exchange Bank, No. 50 Wall Street. feb 17tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business will also transact a general
BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS.
GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES
Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch.
Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA,
for sale at Current Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS
also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

Albany N. Y.
Troy, "
Utica, "
Syracuse, "
Oswego, "
Auburn, "
Geneva, "
Canandaigua "
Rochester, "
Lockport, "
Buffalo, "
Binghamton, "
Owego, "
Elmira, "
Corning, "
Dankirk, "
Silver Creek, "
Westfield, "
Pottsville, Penn.
Reading, "
Erie, "
Providence, R. I.
Cleaveland, Ohio.
Ashtabula, "
Painesville, "
Sandusky, "
Toledo, "
Tiffin, "
Xenia, "
Mansfield, "
Mt. Vernon, "
Newark, "
Zanesville, "
Columbus, "
Dayton, "
Springfield, "
Hamilton, "
Cincinnati, "
Detroit, Michigan
Jackson, "
Ann Arbor, "
Battle Creek, "
Monroe, "
Adrian, "
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Niles, "
South Bend, Ind.
Michigan City, "
Chicago, Illinois
Galena, "
Lasalle, "
Peoria, "
Alton, "
Springfield, "
Milwaukee, Wis.
Sheboygan, "
Racine, "
Kenosha, "
St. Louis, Missouri.
Louisville, Ky.
Montreal, C. E.
Quebec, "
Hamilton, C. W.
Toronto, "
Stonington, Ct.

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's and Mokelumne Hill, CALIFORNIA, and Portland, OREGON.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Cor. California & Montgomery Sts, San Francisco.
October 21, 1853.

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS,....Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—
New York, Boston,
Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington, Cincinnati,
New Orleans, St. Louis, and
London.

Also, payable at the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank..........Albany.
Utica City Bank..........Utica.
Bank of Syracuse..........Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn..........Auburn.
Bank of Attica..........Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank..........Rochester.
George Smith & Co..........Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell Fire and Marine Ins., Co..........Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank..........Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio..........Cleveland.
Clinton Bank..........Columbus.

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO.
August 20, 1852.

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS,....Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—
F. Huth & Co..........London.
American Exchange Bank..........New York.
Atlantic Bank..........Boston.
Philadelphia Bank..........Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co..........Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank..........New Orleans.
Page & Bacon..........St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co..........Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co..........Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co..........Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 20tf

F. ARGENTI & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BEtween Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on
Brown, Brothers & Co..........New York.
Brown, Shipley & Co..........Liverpool.
Overend, Gurney & Co..........London.
F. Hutch & Co..........do.
Hottinguer & Co..........Paris.
Samuel Nichilson & Co..........New Orleans.
Browns & Bowen..........Philadelphia.
James Adger & Co..........Charleston.
Morrill & Dickey..........Mobile.
T. B. Curtiss, Esq..........Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq..........Savannah.
Alex. Brown & Sons..........Baltimore.
Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England.
Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates, under the best Policies. aug20tf

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED UPON THE PLAN OF the Savings Bank in the States and Europe, and 6 per cent. interest allowed therefor.

Three days sight Bills of Exchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on

New York AND **Boston.**

Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks and New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.

We loan no Money.

Our investments are exclusively confied to dealing in gold dust; so that the depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand.

$30,000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price.

Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit; also general deposits for merchants and other business men.

Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, etc.

Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. ROBINSON & CO.,
july 16 tf Managers and Proprietors.

CAROTHERS, ANDERSON & CO.
BANKERS,
118 Montgomery street.
Exchange at Current Rates on
New York, St. Louis,
Boston, Cincinnati,
Philadelphia, Pittsburg,
Baltimore, Cleveland.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
ap15 tf

SHEW'S
DAGUERREAN ROOMS.

MR. SHEW has the satisfaction of announcing that he has removed to the **Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets**, where he has fitted up a *Splendid Suite of Rooms*, which cannot be excelled for artistic purposes.

Having a large sky-light, his Rooms are admirably adapted to the taking of Groups for any number of persons, and for taking likenesess of children almost instantly. Mr. Shew has had more than twelve years' experience in the Art, and feels competent to do work in any branch of his business as well as it can be done in any part of the world.

N. B. A splendid assortment of Gold Lockets and a great variety of Fine Cases constantly on hand. sep9 1m

FRUIT TREES, VINES & SHRUBBERY.

CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA! Having seen the great attraction of the Horticultural Fair and the splendid Oregon Apples, sold in San Francisco for one and two dollars a piece, you KNOW that Oregon Fruits and Fruit Trees are NO HUMBUG! Many of the Trees and Vines that we sold last winter have PRODUCED fruit this season, and all have given satisfaction: for the truth of which we refer to our patrons: Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Rev. Isaac Owen, Hon. J. P. Lease, Gen'l J. A. Sutter, Maj. W. J. Jacks, Sapa City; Hon. C. P. Hester, O. E. Crosby, W. W. McCoy, L. L. Beard and S. Franklin, San Jose Valley; Messrs. Johnston & McCabe, B. R. Buckelew, Mr. Weaver, of Stockton; and J. W. Robinson, of San Diego.

Farmers, Gardeners and Ranch Owners! Are your grounds in readiness? The earlier you plant the better. It affords us pleasure to inform you that we have opened in the basement of the **Commercial Advertiser Buildings**, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay streets, the finest lot of choice

FRUIT TREES

of every variety and kind ever offered in this market, as also

VINES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS,

both useful and ornamental, of every variety—a full assortment of which will be kept complete by semi-monthly arrivals from Oregon up to April 1854. Our prices will be reasonable, and all that we offer to the public will be warranted alive and true to the label. Also, all kinds of

GARDEN SEEDS

for sale. We will also warrant that our Trees can be carried to any part of this coast or to any of the Islands with success.

Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given. Purchasers will please call and examine the above place.
dec23 3m A. H. & A. MYERS.

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY.
GODDARD & CO.,
E. B. GODDARD, EDWARD WIARD, JOHN BOONE.
Foundry on First Street, between Mission and Howard.

MESSRS. GODDARD & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have made this business connection, and bought of Messrs. HINCKLEY & CO. the well-known

PACIFIC FOUNDRY,

for the purpose of carrying on the *Foundry and Machine* business in all its various branches.

Particular attention will be given to making

Flour Mill, Saw Mill and Quartz Mill work.

Mr. Goddard and Mr. Wiard having had several years experience in that business, enables them to construct machinery on the most approved plan.

All kinds of House Castings, Range Castings, and Machinery Castings executed at short notice on terms as favorable as at any other establishment.
GODDARD & CO.
San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1853

Expresses.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company—Capital $500,000.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY WELLS,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN,
W. J. PARDEE,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JAMES McKAY,
A. REYNOLDS,
D. N. BARNEY,
San Francisco.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward

Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight

of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCIS CO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.

OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS. **Returning**—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from
NEW YORK—VIA. NICARAGUA!

We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.

Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.

Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.

Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

INLAND ROUTES.

An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.

A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.

To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted.) Treasure sent through to Sonora in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.

Our MESSENGERS are supplied with **Iron Safes** for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.

OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz:

The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express*, to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co's Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co's New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston Wells & Co's European Express.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO

OFFICES, No. 16 Wall Street, New York.
No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.
Oct. 21, 1853.

RUMRILL & CO'S
Northern Express.
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
—DAILY—

TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:

Marysville,
Foster's Bar,
Camptonville,
Goodyear's Bar,
Downieville,
Hansonville,
[illegible]onville,
Chandlerville,
Pine Grove,
St. Louis.

And all other points in their vicinity.

Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.

Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.

Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention.

Dec. 9, 1853. RUMRILL & CO
tf

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS.

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS.

TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.

We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poorman's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork; Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jameson's Creek.

The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.

Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.
nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line

WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:

Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and French Corral.

Returning will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 1 o'clock boats for Sacramento.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States. nov 1?

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.

FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.

They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS. August 30, 1853.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.

B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.

Also, a weekly Express to the following places: Wyandot, and Frenchman's Ranch.

OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO. 1t

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS. Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.

We also send an Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.

Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

BERFORD & CO'S
EXPRESS!
No. 157 Montgomery Street . . . . San Francisco.

ARE prepared to forward Gold Dust, Packages and Parcels of every description which may be entrusted to their care, with promptness and despatch to all parts of the Atlantic States, Europe and South America, in charge of Special Messengers.

BERFORD & CO. connect to Sacramento and the Northern Mines, with the well known Express of Anthony & Co. and will forward to Stockton and all places of importance in the Southern Mines.

We also forward DAILY, at 2 o'clock, an Express to

San Jose, Santa Clara and Monterey.

Our Express to the Atlantic States will close on the 1st and 16th, of each month.

Shippers will bear in mind that our agents, Wm. Nelson & Co., are one of the oldest and most respectable Houses resident on the Isthmus, which is a sufficient guarantee that our business will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. Having fire-proof vaults we will receive Gold Dust, Moneys and Valuables on deposit, either special or otherwise.

P. S. For the convenience of our customers, we will forward Letter Bags by each steamer leaving via San Juan.

BERFORD & CO.,
m13 157 Montgomery Street.

FEVER & AGUE CURED IN ONE DAY.
DR. ROBINSON'S MOUNTAIN EXTRACT

HAS already gained a reputation which establishes its superiority over every other medicine yet invented for this prevailing malady in California.

This Medicine is purely vegetable, producing none of the injurious results of Quinine and Cholagogue, and is warranted to cure in ONE DAY, the worst case of **Fever and Ague.**

In every instance where a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded by the Agent of whom the bottle was purchased. This fact entitles the Mountain Extract to the consideration of the afflicted. IT NEVER FAILS! It is manufactured only by Dr. D. G. ROBINSON, San Francisco, and sold wholesale and retail by

F. A. BABCOCK,
Sansome Street, near Pacific, San Francisco;
And Druggists generally throughout the City and State.

AGENTS,
D. H. HASKELL, 76 K Street, Sacramento, (Sole Agent).
O. H. PIERSON, Marysville.
STARKWEATHER, Stockton.
ARMITAGE, Washington Drug Store, Sonora.
Price, $2.00 per Bottle. Agents solicited. m13

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, 168 Montgomery street, have just opened their new Picture Gallery and Music Rooms, and invite the attention of purchasers and others to their splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and colored Prints, now on exhibition; also, to their fine toned Pianos, from the celebrated manufacture of Collard & Collard, London; Fischer, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward and Brown's, &c.

A fine invoice of church and parlor Melodeons; Accordeons and Flutinas, just arrived.

Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Fifes, Drums, Clarionets, Flageolets, Banjos; Guitar, Violin, Bass and Harp Strings, all kinds.

Music Books—Boston Academy, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Mendelssohn's, Root and Sweetser's, Missouri Harmony, Dulcimer, Odeon, Cantica Laudis, &c., &c.; Instruction Books all kinds. oc21

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with convex, concave, and colored glasses. New glasses put in old frames, at short notice. All whose sight has failed them are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest and best selected assortment in the city. For sale by GEO. S. LAWRENCE, Optician.
162 Clay Street, Plaza. jy1 3m